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# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* NEW CHARTERS ISSUED.

Organizations Supplied With Them Since January 15, 1903.

As an evidence of the great success the American Labor Union is meeting with in unionizing labor we submit a lst of the unions which have been suppled with charters from the A. L. U. since January 15, 1903.

Some of these, necessarily, have started off in the path of reform with limited membership, yet others have reached into the hundreds with the roster of their charter membership.

The tetritory embraced in the wide range of this organizing work eaches fom the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the various classes unionized speak well for the esteem in which the A. L. U. is held.

Following are the names of the unions and their addresses: Grant's Pass Federal Labor Union,

No. 326, Grant's Pass, Oregon. Clayton Federal Labor Union, No.

327, Clayton, Wash. United Biscuit Workmen's Union, No. 328, New York City, N. Y. Story County Labor Union, No. 329,

Virginia City, Nev. Idaho Falls Federal Labor Union, No. 330, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Spokane Stablemen's Union, No.

331, Spokane, Wash. Newport Lumbermen's nion, No.

332, Newport, Wash. Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont. German Engineers' Union No. 334,

New York City, N. Y. Montpeller Labor Union, No. 335, Montpeller, Idaho.

Stevensville Farmers' Union, No.

336, Stevensville, Mont. Springdale Lumbermen's Union, No. 227. Springdale, Wash.

The Caldwell Federal Labor Union, No. 338, Caldwell, Idaho. Butte Elevator and Bell Boys' Un-

ion, No. 339, Butte, Mont. Great Falls Buthers' Union, No. 340, Great Falls, Mont

Corning Labor Union, No. 341, Corning. Calif. Steam Engineers and Electrical

Workers' Union, No. 342, Nelson, B.

Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union. The Butte Theatrical Ushers' Unios, No. 202, held a meeting January 4, 1993, and the following officers were

elected: President, Dan Sullivan; vice-president, Elmer Barnaman; surer, Ed Cohn; financial secretary, Bd Chamberlain; recording sec-retary, Fred Vanesse; delegate to Trades and Labor Assembly, Burnette filler; correspondent, H. B. Heimer-

On January 8, 1963, the officers were duly installed and, the officers feel that there is a prosperous season in

H. B. HEIMERDINGER.

#### LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST

La., are organizing a union.

The Great Northern Telegraph ope rators are to receive a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The union movement is growing strong in the Canadian cities of Quebec. Montreal and Toronto.

Los Angeles is to have a labor tem ple. Arrangements have been made to provide the necessary funds.

Five thousand employes won a strike against the transportation companies in Amsterdam in twenty-four hours.

White men working on the Rand in the Transvaal are demanding the ninehour day. They now work ten hours,

The hotel and restaurant employes of the eastern goldfields district in Australia are asking a nine-hour day.

In Toronto, Alderman Urquart, the candidate of organized labor, was elected mayor by a surprising plurality. There were five candidates.

Twenty-five per cent of the women who earn their own living in Austria are working in mines and factories, under most deplorable conditions. The strike in Scottish collieries

months, was settled on a compromise basis of an increase of eight cents per It is said that a large shoe fac-

which had been carried on for six

tory with tannery connected is contemplated by Ohio capitalists at Monterey, Mexico, which will cost \$1,000, 000 gold.

Over a million women are employed

in seventeen trades in Great Britain and the opportunities of employment open to males have been greatly diminished.

Warehouses and business establishments in Brisbane, Australia, are following the lead of the Queensland government by reducing wages and discharging men.

A meeting of representatives of twenty-three trades in Barcelona, Spain, on Tuesday, February 3, voted in favor of a general strike in support of the strikers at Reus.

There are now in Great Britain 931 cities that own their own waterworks, 99 that own the street railways, 200 that own the gas-works, and 181 that own electric lighting

Organized labor never sanctions interference with, or infringements of, the rights of others. This fact, how ever, needs considerable elucidation to the plutocratic leeches and parasites who fatten on the product stolen from the producer.

The Canadian Northern railway has been declared unfair by the Labor Council of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Union men and their friends are requested to keep away from that company and its road.

It is probable that Judge Cooper of the New Zealand arbitration court will be relieved of his ordinary court duties in order that he may devote his entire time to the affairs of the arbitration court.

Indiana labor unions will endeavor to have a barbers' license bill passed at the present session of the state legislature, requiring every barber to be regularly examined and licensed by a state examining board of barbers.

Several responses to the request of the skilled trades in the Chicago, Ill., brass foundry for an increase in wages and a nine-hour day have been received from prominent manufacturers, and conferences will be held in a few days.

The committee of federal relations of the Massachusetts legislature has returned a favorable report on the resolution in favor of an amendment to the United States constitution which would permit congress to regulate the hours of labor in each state

A provincial British Columbia miners' association has been organized at Victoria, B. C: A congress will be held at Victoria on February 25 to complete the organization, which is intended to take in all sections of the miners' associations of the province,

The mine owners' maintenance that mining is not dangerous will go for very little in view of the facts. The daily record of mining accidents and the schedule rate charged by insurance companies for policies upon the lives of miners easily refute this statement.

Every man who desires to have a clear concise and comprehensive understanding of the attitude of the national administration towards labor on the one hand and capital on the other should read Hon. George Fred Williams' article in the last number

New England branch of the Hotel Employes' International Association and Bartenders' League of America will advocate an assessment of five cents on each of the 8,000 members as the beginning of a fund for the purchase of a home in New England for indigent bartenders.

W. D. Mahon, president of the

Railway Employes of America, is in San Francisco in the interests of the local organization. He intends to investigate the grievances of the men in the employ of the United Railroads, and also look into the internal differences in the organization.

The child labor law passed the Kansas senate on Tuesday, February 3. It forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age at any steady labor, and provides that no person under eighteen years of age may work at night. The bill will necessitate the employment of men as messengers by the telegraph compa-

Belfast, Ireland, ...as over 20,000 females working in its spinning and weaving mills and the vast majority are between ten and fifteen years of age. The wages run from 75 cents to \$2.25 a week, and some of the workrooms are always full of hot steam and water, and the women and girls stand barefooted and half naked in the water all day long.

The following local unions constituting the Metal Trades Council, of Toronto, Canada, will be more or less involved in a general movement for the adoption of the nine-hour day: Pattern makers, molders, coremakers, machinists, brassworkers, metal polishers, boilermakers and iron snipbuilders, blacksmiths, electrical workers and the allied metal mechanics.

It is a memorable fact, almost berond belief, that more children, under legal age, are employed in New York than in all the Southern states combined. Parents perjure themselves in order that the children may be employed, and as a result the children grow up illiterate, stunted in mind and body by hard work and long hours in their growing years.

Representatives of the International Union of Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders will meet in Indianapolis, Ind., to consider the making of an agreement on offensive and defensive lines. By invitation the photoengravers and stereotypers will be represented. The five organizations expect to come to some agreement regarding the allied printing trades la-

There appears to be an epidemic of raidroad disasters prevailing just now, and in all of them it seems to be extremely difficult to place the responsibility. As usual, in such events, the various managements are making strenuous efforts to fix responsibility spon negligence of employes in order that the corporation may escape the just censure of the public. The public, however, is reluctant to accede to his, as, in view of the enormous profits the roads are exacting from their

The stemographers of Shreveport, I to make it clear and comprehensive | Antilgamated Association of Street | transportation business, tills very justly claimed that the companies should be held responsible for the efficiency of their employes, and, as well liable for all damages sustained by patrons.

> Agents for a New York syndicate have about succeeded in the formation of a mine car and supply companies in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They have options on about eighteen plants and are negotiating for others. All large concerns, with a few exceptions, have named a price and given an option. The combine is to be capitalized at several millions and is to have headquarters in Pitts-

> When thirteen individuals can domiinate the industrial activities of this country it is evident that we are drawing sufficiently near to the conditions that existed in Rome just prior to the fall of the empire to warrant some little alarm. If we would avoid a revolution which cannot be otherwise than leveling and retrograding in its effect we must turn to Socialism as the only anchor with which to hold the ship of state off the rocks.

The Building Managers' Association of Chicago is having trouble with the allied unions of the elevator conductors, starters, janitors and window workers. These unions have for some time been endeavoring to make some satisfactory arrangement with the Managers' Association, and, failing in this, they have inaugurated a strike. The support of the striking unions by the coal teamsters will either bring the association to terms or leave the buildings without light or heat...

About 1,500 street railway employes went on strike in Montreal, \*Canada, last Priday, and there was some rioting in the city as a result of the attempt of the street railway company to run cars with non-union employes. Friday night the officials of the street railway company met a committee representing the men and offered them a ten per cent. advance, recognition of the union and reinstatement of all men discharged for belonging to the union. This was agreed to by the strikers and the strike was called off.

The adjournment of the British parliament for the winter vacation without having given consideration to Mr. Hardie's motion for a consideration of the question of the unemployed satisfactorily guages the attitude of the government upon this most important subject. John Burns and Keir Hardle made strenuous efforts to enlist the favorable action of the government in behalf of the unemployed, but without avail, and as a consequence of the government's dereliction there is much distress in England among a class of people who are willing and able to work, but unable to find employment.

#### CANDIDATE

LEAMY'S

PLATFORM.

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH.

I believe every worker should receive the full product of his labor. To secure this justice for the toiler all means and instruments of production should be acquired by the people and

owned by them in common and

operated for the common good. I am in favor of the public ownership and operation of all street railways, gas and electric lighting and power plants, telephones and other public utilities, not for profit but to the best advantage of the consumers: public construction, ownership and maintenance of municipal hospitals, commodious and modern equipment, free dispensaries and homes for the aged and infirm; public bath houses, gymnasiums and other similar and sanitary and hygienic institutions for the people.

I believe in the abolition of the private contract system on public work and the establishment of a strict civil service system and a merit system of promotion in all departments of public service without excep-

I believe in the initiative and referendum with reference to all Important city affairs and a just and impartial and business enforcement of existing laws until such time as the laws now governing the municipality shall be changed by the will of the ma-In short, the platform of the

Socialist party is the only platform I have chosen to stand up-And I insist in all fairness that I have the right to repudiate any of those pernicious subterfuges which a certain newspaper has attempted, in a spirit of blind partisanship, to palm off as "Candidate Leamy's Platform," evidently for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the true nature of Socialism. P. A. LEAMY,

Socialist Candidate for Mayor of the City of Butte. .........

#### A FLOURISHING UNION.

Ready for Any Kind of Action the Exigencies Demand. Editor, American Labor Union Jour-

nal-We initiated five at the last meeting. Now we have 10 crafts represented in No. 104, them elected their committees and report each week. I think the question of getting an attendance, at least, as far as No. 104 is concerned, is solved. Plenty of work is a drawing eard. Activity means interest. System means efficiency. The girls here are a great help. They eatch quickly the spirit of "advanced unionism" and do unflinchingly the work that falls to them. We used to fire hap-hazard, one at a time, but now when "platoon No. 104, A. L. U.," is called into action; well they know it around here.

Let one of the "scouts" report something crooked to tacir committee and the whole line moves. These short marches are all right, but we feel ready to strike the old wage system out of the path and go about establishing the co-operative commonwealth. Seems like we ought to be able to step out together and show the plutocrats just how one-sided the game really is.

Just to get a picture of the "grafters" trembling as we march the polls together would be worth the trouble, even if we didn't mean it. With such field pieces in action as the A. L. U. Journal to rally around we ought soon to be able to make life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness an inalienable right to every member of our one great family. A fellow working man and brother,

J. C. BARNES. Sec. Telluride Federal Labor Union, No. 104.

The Hagerty Tour Cut Short.

Owing to the death of James Hagerty, brother of Father Thos. Hagerty, the lecture tour of the latter was cut short early this week. Pather Hag-erty delivered his last lecture at Helena Tuesday night, leaving on the midnight train for Kansas City. Dates at Basin, Anaconda, Butte, Chestnut, Red Lodge and Livingston were can-celled, much to the regret of the Socialist party throughout the state of

na have been raised to \$3 per day.

The retail clerks of Park City, Utah, will organize under a charter from the

The miners' strike at the Sun and

Moon mine at Idaho Springs, Colo.,

still continues and miners should keep away from that camp. The labor organizations of Durango, Col., have started a labor paper to

oppose the Democrat, which locked

out its union employes. The A. L. U. is making great headway in Fernie, B. C., under the tire-less, pushing work of C. M. O'Brien and other active union men.

The Calgary, Alberta Province, unions are taking measures to advertise the union labels, and, looking to that end, have asked that the A. L. U. label be sent them.

After nearly two years of war the trades assemblies at Denver, Colo., are united in one body. The principal point discussed was affiliation with international unions. It was finally decided to allow the locals to remain

The members of Storey County La-hor Union, No. 329, were on a strike last week for a few days against a reduction in wages from \$3.00 to \$2.49

to the demands of the union and the strike was declared off.

The elevator and bell boys of Butte met in the Pennsylvania building last Friday night, and, under the direction of President Daniel McDonald of the American Labor Union, effected the organization of a labor union under a charter from the A. L. U.

The farmers in the vicinity of Hamilton, Montana, are taking steps looking to the organization of a farmers' union under the jurisdiction of the American Labor Union. The organization will be effected as soon as an organizer can be sent to Hamilton.

President McDonald has returned from an organizing trip in Southern Idaho, and after spending one day at the office left for Victor, Mont., where he is helping in the adjustment of trouble between Victor Lumberme Union, No. 279, and some of the mill owners of that locality.

ere was a Farmers' Union organized at Stevensville, Mont., on the last day of the old year under a charter from the A. L. U., with a roll of twenty-five members, and reports received from there since say that nearly every farmer in the vicinity is making ap-plication for membership.

The Women's Projective Union of

The wages of city laborers in Hele- | per day. The company at last agreed | Butte, No. 148, A. L. U., asked the Sil- | securing and maintenance of better at the meeting of that body Sunday Feb. 1, for the privilege of introducing a new scale of wages for employes in hotels, boarding houses and restaur? ants. This was granted.

> The Texada Miners' Union No. 113, notifies all miners' unions and miners at large the union miners at Trout Lake tunnel, Vancouver, B. C., are on trike against a effort of the management to increase the hours per day from eight to ten. Union miners will cive this camp a wide berth while the strike lasts.

The shoe shop in Anaconda formerly owned by L. St. Jean is now, and has been since September, 1902, owned by H. S. King, one of the best known union men in Anaconda. The unfair thop at 404 East Commercial street is owned by L. St. Jean and is the shop to which reference was made in the Journal of January 15.

oder charter from the A. L. U. is meeting with great success in the schievements of its aims and purposes Members of the organization claim that the bringing of the farmers into ductive industry has its advantages or the farmers, while the united action of the farmers themselves has had an unmistakeable influence in the

ver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, prices for the products of the ranch

The Lumbermen's Union of Victor, Mont., has inaugurated a strike at the sawmill of McVey & Johnson because of the discharge of one of their members who was a delegate of the union to act as spokesman in the adjustment of differences between the company and its employes. It seems that the differences were amicably adjusted, but that the employers peremptorily discharged the spokesman, thus substituting a greater cause of friction than the original. The union very promptly resented this arbitrary measure of McVey & Johnson and the men struck

In response to a letter from Representative W. F. Whitely, a resolution was passed by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, at the meeting of that body on February 1, emphatically condemning senate bill No. 165 on the ground that it will be an imposition on the working men. It is a bill whereby employers maye secure a an employe brings suit against the employer, and, it is claimed, may work a hardship upon the man unable to pay for the transportation of valuable sees. The secretary was instructed to draft a letter to Representative Whitely asking that he do all in his power to kill the messura.

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#### A Tale of Disaster was server

Organized and unorganized railway men of North America, take Observe the marked success note. attending the onward march of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

The first was a sweeping victory at Houston, Texas, against the Southern Pacific Company. The next was at Vancouver, B. C., against the Canadian Pacific Railway. From an attitude of extreme defiance toward the U. B. R. E. division at that point, it turned into a complete rout of the company. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a great system, and Vancouver is its Pacific terminal.

tack and soon another decisive victory will be chronicled.

Then on down the line to San Francisco and vicinity the entire Paclfic system will be dealt with. Let the economic seers foretell the re-

And now we have the complete surrender of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, Manitoba, to division No. 70 at that point, after a six-month battle. If you could out see the kernel of that truth!

Compare these results with those of individual orders all over the land, especially that at present on the Union Pacific. Don't you see what wouldhave happened, if all the departments

The lines in Oregon are under at- | were bound to support any one in | perfect unity?

Capital does not fear an individual organization; it does fear a well-ordered and conducted federation; but it stands in perfect awe before industrialism.

It is a hard problem to supplant all the men in all the departments of an industry, especially that of the railway service.

The people wouldn't stand for that, Now, brothers, we must not look upon this movement as a clash of interests, or a fight in the ordinary sense, but view it in its fullest dignity as an educational force growing out of the general colightenment of the people toward their emancipation, the torch of liberty filumining the way!

Herein we see the promise of the A. R. U. about to be fulfilled. The enlightened sentiment of the people must unite, as the rivulets forming the stream, and cause them to co-operate upon all progressive lines, no matter how varying their opinions as to ultimate economies may be; and this, too, without so much regard for motives, which are as universally varying as abilities, etc., amongst mankind, unless as such motive may be destructive of the end sought to be attained. Come together, boys, and watch the developments.

Fraternally, CHAS. SIMON. San Francisco, Cal.

## The Poor Man Slave William Dean Howells

What chance has a poor man today? Has his condition improved? These are questions not hard to answer.

No man has a chance who hasn't got a job. The circumstances surrounding the poor man have improved, but the conditions are the

The conditions are no different today from what they were in the ancient days of white slavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beauttful, a grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention, rich by nature, but the poor man's condition is no better than if he were a slave.

All this country has done for him has been to give him a little more elbow room. He has a great, beautifut country to roam over, but he is no better off than in fact, not as well off as-the slaves of old.

We used fondly to figure the American who carned his bread in the sweat of his brow and voted with his party as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that light.

Really, however, without the means of livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote, and if he is very poor, if he is not making both ends

meet, he can hardly will good to the is already sacrificed. He can imothers, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has none to will.

It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid, but without the means of livelihood he has no chance except to seek some other employment, and this caoice is searcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of circumstances be may not suffer more than many others who remain patiently at work.

But, then, it is our circumstances that befriend him and not our conditim; these are the same for him as the workingman's condition everywhere.

The only moment of sensible positive political sovereignty for him is that of voting, but'in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years, without respect to the men who shall make his laws, judge them and execute them.

He chooses, he elects, he gives, and "the gods themselves cannot resume their gifts," much less a poor devil who has voted with his party and has nothing to eat. Is this freedom?

For such a citizen of the freer state liberty can, scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more fortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrifice himself for others, for

part no advantages, for he has none, and he can have none until he this bettered his fortunes. He remains in the savage necessity of self-assertion, in the warfare which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not know, that the poorer man has always less liberty than the richer man, just as certainty as that he has less money. If he hanot the means of livelihood in mis own hands, he cannot come and go when he will, he cannot command his time, he cannot choose the work he will do, as the richer man measurably can. He is often enslaved to hateful and loathsome services for others such as each should do for himself. Until a man is independent he is not, free. As long as he must look to the pleasure or the profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him. He may be his oppressor unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut down his hireling's wages, but he oppresses him then, however unwilling, as he oppresses him when he casts him off to seek some other support, not knowing whether he can find it or not, The fact often comes home to the humane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served him

long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hireling and him that hires." The hireling may have all those rights which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely. print freely, pry freely, vote freely; but he cannot manfully use his right though waranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all states, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of livelihood.

It is needless to say that the personal equation will have much to do with the character of the event, Many -perhaps most-employers of a make so noble and of a self-respect so fine that they would abhor the interference with the constitutional rights of their hirelings, and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve and see their wives and little ones starve before they yielded their rights. But slavery was none the less an evil because most slaveholders were kind and good people or because there was now and then an heroic slave. The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want is a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread, or does not assure him the means of livelihood is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the free countries.

## the Mansion of Unionism

"Tis Wednesday evening. Our party has been enjoying during the last few days its sojourn in the City of Progress, has visited the parks, the museums, the art galleries, the zoo, the botanical gardens, etc., and now the query from one of our members is "What's next?" Upon referring to our guide, which contains a list of the places worth seeing and their location," we notice that the next on the program is, "The Mansion of Unionism, corner Union and First Streets, an institution erected by union labor, depicting the social, moral, intellectual and financial status of its members as a whole."

Shall we take this in? Why, certainly, and we hie ourselves away to the above-named address, feeling satisfied that we shall be as much at home as though in overalls and hobnalled shoes. Here we are. The but-

opened and before our gaze stand the Goddess of Labor, with an honest, careworn countenance. We pass inside, note with surprise the dilapidated condition of the structure and before long come to an apartment, on the door of which is printed "Bodies Contributing to Unionism." We enter, Society, Finance, Progress, Action, Brotherhood of Man and others are represented by small images or inferior workmanship. But awarded the position of honor is a stately-looking statue labeled, "Bacchus," Who is this fellow? - My friend Teddy says it is Greek to him. And reclining at the feet of Bacchus can be seen "Labor on Sentry," with the warning note attached "Don't disturb him; he's on duty." Crash! The structure trembles to its foundation and upon looking out, learn that the institution is being assailed. Who are those try-

ton is pressed, the door is immediately | ing to upset social progress? Who are those believing in moral degredation? Who are those endeavoring to foster ignorance in the ranks of labor? Who are those bent on pauperizing the producer? Look, and you shall see. For there, disciplined, in battle arrayed, their war cry, "Labor must be throttled," hurling bombs of cunning, treachery and deceit, are Labor's enemies, the saloonmen. They are the Invincibles which as yet have never known defeat; so far they have been successful in sapping the lifeblood from humanity, in effectually entrapping a large percentage of union men to pay them homage and contribute their all for the support of profigacy. Are there no forces on the outside to help stay this onraid? Yes! Our view takes in two gentlemen of the cloth. They profess that their mission is to combat vice and endorse righteousness. They are

surely fitted for that end. For we can see them at an elevated position, hundreds of feet above the mundane, musing with the Omnipotent and preparing Sunday sermons, in which the glories of a God abound and man is overlooked, and across the way, reclining under the broad branches of a sagebrush, can be seen our worthy editor taking a nap and muttering in his dreams, "There is no news; I wish some fellows would get drunk and have a shooting scrape so that we could write it up." And passing along are many of the fair sex. Going to attend a W. C. T. U. meet? But we are informed to the contrary; for some of those people even are not averse to a "bracer and a night cap." Sequel: Unionism, the enemy is tocated; clear the decks for action.

J. LARNER. Correspondent, No. 99. Bodie, Jan. 20, 1903,

## A Pennsylvania Baer Story

through a valley of the State of Pennsylvania.

Strange as it may seem the Man after a while, became hungry and looked about him for something wherewith to stay his appetite and to satisfy the cravings of the animal which is said to make its habitation on the inside of a man's anatomy.

Nothing estable disclosed itself to his inquiring gaze, and he was beginning to despair of finding anything.

On the other side of the valley be espied a comfortable-looking Baer, whose amiable smile was not as reas suring as the Man would have desired

But he was hungry and he approached, "Howdy, Mr. Baer; can you tell me where I can get something to eat?"

"Sure, Mike," replied the Baer, pleasantly. "See that hole?" And the Baer pointed to a cavernous-looking aperature in the earth. "At the bottom you will find the finest gingerbread that you ever tasted. It's mine, ecause I have a direct title from the Supreme Maker of All Gingerbread. But stay, you need some of it. Go down into the dark hole, avoid the sharp rocks and other projections on which you are rost likely to meet harm, and bring up an armioad of gingerbread, and you may have a splendid feast."

The Man, being very hungry, accepted the proposal, and went down the dismal-looking snaft. With much i

Some time ago a Man was walking | difficulty, and after encountering | ungrateful Men. Harken not unto the | many dangers, he succeeded in bringing to the surface an armload of fine gingerbread.

> "Now," said the Baer magnanimously, "I will divide up with you." And he proceeded to divide the gingerbread into five equal parts. One of the parts he gave to the Man and the other four parts he kept for himself.

This seemed a little unreasonable to the Man, but as he was hungry, he spent no time in discussing the matter with the Baer, but hastily devoured his portion. The Baer grinned. He knew that

soon the man would be hungry again, and that he would want another job going after the Gingerbread. Sure enough, the Man wanted to repeat the operation and the Baer was willing. This process was kept up for quite

a while, and soon the Baer had a large supply on hand, which he disposed of to other Baers for a consideration. The Man sweated and tolled, and

toiled and sweated, but try as he would he failed to accumulate more than enough Gingerbread to stay the pangs of hunger a week. One day the Man, after much medi-

tation,"concluded he would ask the Baer for a little more Gingerbread for his work The Baer looked surprised, and then became indignant.

"Are yet not well fed? Have you

not been employed regularly? Go to, I

agitation of your soul, which will lead you into trouble, go back to work and be content with what I give you Know to a certainty that I know better what you need than you do-your interests are better conserved by allowing me to regulate your portion of the Gingerbread than if you had a hand in

But the Man, having been pretty well fed on Gingerbread, was more independent than when he first asked for a job, and he demurred at this very reasonable advice on the part of the Baer, and declared that he would not work unless he was given a larger portion of what he brought up from the Gingerbread Mine.

"Ab, so you are going to strike? All right-let her go." And the Baer settled back on his haunches and complacently munched a big hunk of Gingerbroad. The Man wandered around for some

time, but finally became hungry, and went back and wanted to arbitrate the differences which existed between himself and the Baer. "Go to-thou ungrateful Man," re-marked the Baer with an ugly show of

front teeth. "I have nothing to arbi-And the Man got hungrier, and was

much depressed at the outlook, be-cause he had some little ones at home to feed, and the larder was empty. "Bay, I'm awiel hongry," howled the Man's Stomach. "Why don't you go down in that Mine and get me some Gingerbread? It's doing no one any good."

"The Baer won't let me," said the Man.

"So, ho," said the Stomach, with a sneer. "So you are afraid of the Baer?" "Well, the Gingerbread Mine belongs to him," whimpered the Man.

"Go 'long, sonny," replied his Stomach. "That's what he says. Ask b'm to show you his title." And the Man asked the Baer for his

title to the mine, and the Baer, with a solemn look, announced that the Almighty and Supreme Ruler of the Universe had given him (the Baer) the mines to have and to hold forever for the good of humanity. But the Man was not satisfied, and

insisted on being shown the papers. This the Baer was unable to do, and so the Man went down into the Mine and brought up great loads of the Ginger bread, but this time be took it to his good wife and little children, and refused to divide up with the Baer The Baer howled and called the Man

a thief, and invoked all the powers of established society against the Man, but it did no good, and when the Baer got hungry he had to go down into the Mine and get his own Gingerbres

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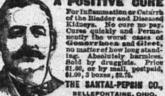
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## Shall We Congratulate Ourselves?

for some time past have been congratalating each other on the remarkable growth of labor organizations. Practically every trade in the city is or ganized. Men in the unskilled callings also are organizing every day. This is very gratifying to the trade unionist-it is the result we should strive for.

Another cause for congratulation is the fact that the unions generally are at peace with the employers, the only exception being in the tanning in-

In quite a number of crafts wages have been increased and hours have been shortened.

The foregoing is a very simple statement of facts, and, on the surface, affords ample ground for congratulation. The superficial observer in the trade union movement is undoubtedly well pleased at the progress made and sees no reason for finding fault with present conditions, and feels no alarm for the future.

Those who are accustomed to inguire closely into the why and wherefores of things, however, are not at all satisfied that this remarkable growth is entirely a healthy one, and that the future does not hold some anpleasant surprises in store for us.

The real leaders in the labor movement--men whose mental endowments and long experience have secured to them recognition as suchsee danger to the trade unions in the tendency recently developed here on the part of organized employers to enlist the co-operation of organized labor in movements to raise the price of their product to the consumer. While no union so far has entered into an alliance of this kind-nor is any likely to-the effect upon the public mind produced by the actions of certain combinations of employers | ployes a 5 to 10 per cent, increase of | against unions being created today is as dangerous to the future prosperity of the unions as though such alliances had been actually consum-

It is an indisputable fact that one ganized employers in certain indusries have offered the unions in their industry concessions in the matter of hours and wages provided the unions would agree to assist them in raising the price of their product to the consumer. As stated above, no union in San Francisco has entered into any tice nor the purpose of trade unions to concern themselves with the price which the employer shall receive for his product. There are of record isolated cases where trade unions have endeavored to balster up the selling price of a product through alliance with the employer, and in every such instance disaster to the union followed-and quickly, too.

While employers here have failed to induce the unions to enter into such combinations, it is a notorious factthat they have endeavored, in certain instances, to create the impression that such alliances have been formed, relying on the generally favorable sentiment toward trade unions to operate in the direction of stifling effective protest against abnormal increases in the selling price of their product. These men are building their schemes on a foundation of quicksand. They may reap a temporary advantage which will Iull them into a false security, but they will all the more certainly face ruin in the end-and when it comes they will have received their just deserts.

A more common practice-and one fraught with the greatest danger to the permanent prosperity of the unwages and then increasing the selling price of the product 30, 50, 75 or even 100 per cent, at the same time declaring to the consumer that this increase is due to the demands of the unions for increased wages and short-

The immediate effect of this policy s to create a prejudice in the conumer's mind against the unions-a prejudice which is frequently skilfally nursed by the employer, and which, if not nullified by the unions oncerned, will grow with age and when given an opportune time of displaying itself will prove most for-

Today in San Francisco there is forming a sentiment against unions which is the cause of genuine alarm o members of labor organizations who are capable of appreciating the value of favorable public sentiment and how necessary it is to the permanent success of the labor movement This adverse sentiment is the result of an abnormal increase in the price of certain products on the plea that such increase was due to the greater cost of production resulting from granting the demands of the unions for increased wages, and everything possible is done to foster the idea that the unions, and the unions alone, are responsible for this increase in price, and that the employers, poor fellows, are at the mercy of the tyrannical unions, and are really deservng of sympathy!

It is not hard to foresee the result of this state of public feeling. Sooner or later some important trade will and itself at war with the employers, and believing and feeling that it has a just cause, will appeal to the public for sympathy and support.

Will we get it if the prejudice

is not checked?

People, figuratively speaking, will fall over themselves in their eagerness to defeat the unions, actuated by resentment against them for what they consider high-handed, arbitrary and selfish abuse of the power they admittedly wield today.

When that time comes, and come it surely will if we remain passive and indifferent to what is occurring today, we will receive a set-back that it will takes years to recover from.

This must not happen! The unions are not responsible for abnormal increases in the prices of

necessaries of life in this city. Unions have not entered into combinations with employers to raise prices, nor to concentrate the business of a given industry in the hands of employers gathered together in a

No individual union foolish enough to attempt such a thing would be supported by organized labor for a mo-

These are the naked facts, and it is the supreme duty of the hour for trade unionists to convince the general public that they are facts!

The man or men who mulet the public mind under the pretense that the unions force such action should be exposed. The truth should be, and must be, told, and trade unionism freed from the stigma that these peo ple are placing upon it.

. This condition is a cancer on the growth of the trade union movement in this city today. This blight must be removed, else it will spread till the whole body becomes inoculated and the most heroic measures will be necessary to preserve even life itself. -Labor Clarion.

## Thompson in Wisconsin 🗫 🤝

Our meetings continue in power and interest. Here in Sheboygan there is a strong labor movement and every officer and almost every member is a strong Socialist. And this promises more trouble for Mr. Gompers later on. I feel that the movement is secure. All respect and honor the brave unions of the West for their stand. It will only be a matter of

and west will be compelled to stand together for Socialism. That union, for offense and defense is inevitable. It will come naturally. At present we must support each other as best we can. The Socialists, at any rate, the real Socialists in the A. F. of L., are certainly not going to oppose the A. L. U. Neither does the A. L. U. oppose the Socialists in the A. F. of L. It will not be long till all Socialists will have to unite. Meanwhile we support each other.

We are holding a six-days' series of meetings here with splendid results. We have four Socialist aldermen in the council here, a strong organization in every ward, and a local paper printed in German and English both. The whole printing plant is paid for and owned by the Socialists. One feature of our meetings is the attendance of a body of young lades in uniform as a police force, who act as ushers. There are a large number of young people in the movement. At Darlington last week we organ-

ized a strong local. At Janesville the Socialists are doing splendid work. The labor unionists are in the movement. At Chilton, Kiel, Plymoutheverywhere the meetings have been splendid.

Fraternally yours,

## Money Makes Men Money-Mad

The French ministry of finance has I just published some very interesting and significant statistics as to the amount of French wealth invested abroad, the total of which reaches £1,200,000,000. Only £40,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, as against £280,000,000 in Russia, £120,000,000 in Spain, some £115,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and £60,000,000 in Italy. In Egypt there is £57,440,000 invested and over £60,000,000 in British South Africa. Most of this money is invested in foreign Government loans, but the South African investments are mines and industrial companies connected therewith. The extent of the

tal, though large, is not, however, by any means so striking as its distribution. In that distribution, it is hardly too much to say, may be found a finger-post to French foreign policy, for no French government can withstand the combined pressure of the small investor and the great financial houses when they believe their money to be in danger. For example, the investment of £120,000,000 of French capital in Spain makes it absolutely certain that France will never be a passive spectator where the vital interests of Spain are concerned, and that revolution, involving financial ruin will not be allowed in Spain. Again, the £280,-000,000 lent to Russia binds France to Russia more securely than any formal | their powerful influence to keep their clause in a treaty or alliance. While, also, French investors have £60,000,000 of capital in Egypt, they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificient security afforded by the British ecupation.-London Spectator.

What is true of France is equally true of Britain and every other European country. That which controls international policies is not the welfare of peoples, but the interests of financiers. When, for instance, the South African gang were preparing for war, they placed large slices of their well-watered stock on the exchanges of France and Germany, and those who invested at once became ngents for the Rand, who used all

respective governments from interfering whilst the republics were being done to death. The press and people of France and Germany were unantmously on the side of the republics, but their governments, gagged and bound by the money kings, were powerless to intervene. When "money is in danger" Kings, Emperors, and parliaments have all to come to the rescue, let the cost of human life and happiness be what it may. Armenia was another illustration of the same truth. Not until Labor becomes the dominant force in politics will the brute force mammon be dethroned from the seat of power in politics .--Labor Leader, London.

#### Economic Discontent By Father Thos. J. Hagerty PART FIVE

88.)

same rights. The child of the king has no more clothes at its parturition than the child of the peasant. The heir to the throne possesses no greater claims at its birth to the comforts and luxuries of life than the son of the poorest subject of the sovereign. Both are creatures of the same Lord. In the natural order of procreation and the biologic processes both are brought into the world through the same laws of foetal development. Reaching outward existence, stand equal in everything which pertains to human needs and numan aspirations. Physically there is notaing to distinguish the child of the onarch from the child of the toller. They are subject to the same stages of growth. Their respiratory organs work according to the same laws of breathing. Digestion, assimilation and nutrition follow the same course in each. The one cannot convert meat and bread into more vital suba than the other. The "free of the microbe will carry that enterprising agent of disease into the throat, or lungs, or intestines of the one as easily as into those of the

All men are born with exactly the ; the science of society, such as can few." (Vail, Scientific Socialism, p. | to eat. Under the feudal system of be had only under Socialism, there would be no point of divergence for these two, save inasmuch as the one might be willing to work, and the other refuse to labor, for the com-

modities of existence. These things being true, any economic system-which deprives worker of mental growth, moral progress, and the broadest physiologic development is, in its very nature, upjust, tyrannic and inimical to the best interests of humanity. But the present capitalist form of society so deprives the worker and is plainly in diametic opposition to the known laws of nature as expounded by all the paysical sciences dealing with the origin, nourishment and upbuilding of the numan race. It deprives the worker of mental growth because it forces him out of school at an early age to assist his father in supporting the family. throughout the United States the number of children and youth actually employed for a more or less extended portion of the year in mean, hard and brain-stunting labor cannot be less and probably more than 5,000,000. In the United States poverty de-prives several millions of children of one as easily as in.o those of the other. At what point, then, does the economic difference of these two children begin? Is there any place in life where these two may logically and justly divide? Nature answers no. In a perfect conception and execution of favorable only to the education of the

Capitalism deprives the worker of moral progress because it compels him to compete with other workers in the labor market, to resort to trickery and lying in order to secure employment. to take the place of strikers and thus cause bloodshed in many cases, and to assist in the adulterating of food and the dishonest making of shoddy goods. It deprives the worker of the broadest physiologic development because it keeps him at work for long hours-often at unhealthy occupations-and by insufficient wages necessitates his dwelling in unsanitary tenements whose air is tainted with almost every foulness,

On all sides the victims of capitalism cry out against it. Competition, which is one of its many evil factors, destroys the independent manufacturor and grinds the faces of the poor into the dust of the highways. Nations war against nations for no other reason than that capitalism may find ney, markets for the exploitation of labor and the filling of the pockets of a few rich men with the ill-gotten gains of army contracts. In all its naked horror it is realy a

traffic in human flesh. It controls millions of men in an economic serfdom differing little, in the last analysis, from the bondage of ancient slavery: In the days of the chattel slave the worker was at least sure of enough

western Europe in the Middle Ages the toller practically owned his own strip of land and the products of that land, deducting the tribute to the feudal lord, were his own property. The free artisans possessed their own tools and fully controlled the output of their own labor. The workingman was his own capitalist. And the great guilds fostered the independence of their members and held in check the master workman. It was only after the breaking up

of the feudal system that the erstwhile serfs and free laborers were thrown out of their holdings and the guilds suppressed. "The change in the feudal tenure of land no longer attached people to the soil, and the tenants being no longer regarded as retainers of their lord, it ceased to be of paramount interest to keep them upon bis estates. As they ceased to be a source of strength, they were felt to be burdensome. Pleasure and profit, the former by multiplication of animals for the chase, the latter by the breeding of oxen and sheep, were better served by expelling the small tenant farming population and throwing the land into large enclosed grazing farms." (Gasquet, Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries, vol. I, 4th ed., pp. 15, 16.)

(To Be Continued.)

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#### American Labor Union Journal

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903.

Join the Socialist party.

Watch the American Labor Union

The Socialist is patriotic-but the world is his country.

What kind of a union man are you? Simply a member, or a worker as well?

The Socialist party is safe under the secretaryship of so competent and trustworthy a man as Wm. Mailley.

Note the big list of new unions

chartered during the last ten days and get an idea of the rapid growth of the American Labor Union.

Let us not circulate trashy literature. It is better to ground ourselves in the basic principles of intelligent, clear-cut Socialist philosophy.

Just at this particular season of the year the capitalists are working overtime to prove that they have no property. The annual assessment is being

It is a strange thing that some working men will strike for higher wages and better conditions of employment and then scab on themselves at the ballot box.

President Mitchell's report was a decided disappointment to those who had hoped he would point out to the miners a remedy for their slavish condition.

It has been clearly, decisively and officially declared that there shall be no fusion, combination or compromise of the Socialist party with any other political organization, nationally, in state or locally.

P. A. Leamy, Socialist candidate for mayor of Butte, is a thorough union man, being a member of the American Labor Union. There is not a better fitted man in Butte for the office of mayor.

Every Socialist voter ought to become an effective Socialist worker by joining the party organization. A perfect organization in every state, county, city, ward and precinct, must be had in order to properly combat the old parties. Join the party NOW.

One of the best evidences that the working class is becoming aroused to its own political interests is that the American Labor Union is selling at retail close to one hundred dollars worth of labor and Socialist literature each month, in addition to the big circulation of the Journal.

Member of the Executive Board Hughes received a tremendous ovation when he appeared before the convention of the United Brewery Work men at Cincinnati last week. It was a fitting expression of the good will of the brewers towards the young giant of progressive unionism-the American Labor Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson led the delegation of the United Mine Workers in the Socialist brigade at Nev Orleans, and it is a significant fact that in the referendum vote for gen eral officers recently taken for this organization, he led by more than a who has not declared for Socialism. The era of labor fakirs is almost

Old party philosophers imagine that they have attained to the acme of political wisdom when they brand as "incendiary" and "anarchistic" whatever does not agree with their espe cial line of political reasoning. But both the words above quoted have lost their terrors for the sensible, reasoning workingman, and that is the only man to whom the Socialist party

In adopting resolutions pledging the support of the Socialist party to all labor organizations, regardless of affiiation, the national committee has quietly but effectively rebuked the arrow policy of the local quorum which sought to discredit the American Labor Union. The individual members of the committee at St. Louis were practically unanimous in Losis were practically unanimous in their expressions of approval of the advanced and progressive political policy of the American Labor Union.

These are times that demand the best that is in us. The work in hand giving to this work the unselfishness, tion for the working class. Are we all giving to this wor kthe unselfishness the earnestness and the sincerity it deserves? We would have the Cooperative Commonwealth within a year if all those who profess Socialism would work for it with the seriousness that they should.

Organization is the watchword of the hour. See that every workingman becomes a member of the American Labor Union, as a temporary protection against the encroachments of capitalism; and at the same time use your very best efforts for the upbuilding of the Socialist party, through which the working class will secure permanent economic freedom through the Co-operative Commonwealth,

The Socialist party is no more re sponsible for the class struggle than are the capitalists. The fact is, the struggle is but the result of a system of society in which both capitalists and workers find themselves through no personal choice of their own. And the class struggle will continue as long as the classes remain. It is the mission of the Socialist party to end the class struggle by abolishing the classes in society.

The preachers in some of the big churches that are supported by the large capitalists are saying that there is no good reason why Jesus could not have properly been a speculator on Wall street!" and that he would undoubtedly have been "successful." What blasphemy! Capitalism will stop at no ridiculous thing to bolster up its rottenness. Jesus once drove the thieves and money changers out of the house of a God. The job will have to be done over

Sammy Gompers, friend and ally of Mark Hanna, has at last made a statement that nails him to the cross Before the senate committee the other day Secretary Parry of the othtional Manufacturers' Association made a statement that the eigh-hour bill pending before that body was a "dangerous Socialistic measure." Sammy quickly assured Mr. Parry and the committee that the measure was not Socialistic and that he would strengnosly fight anything that tended in the direction of Socialism. Mr. Gompers is certainly serving capitalism well in the betrayal of the working class, and displays the usual alertness of the paid lackey. It has been known for some time where Gompers stood and now that he has admitted it, and his statement gone on record, he had better get out of the way for we are going to "shoot where he stands."

The trades unions must assist in overthrowing capitalism and establishing the co-operative commonwealth or capitalism will destroy the trades unions. A recent case in point is that of the bricklayers. These skilled workmen, by forming a strong union, have built up a good wage scale, much to the dislike of the wage exploiting capitalists. Now the capitalists have hit upon the scheme of building "skyscrapers" with concrete, which is mixed by machinery, and all the hand labor done by unskilled workmen, who will, of course, be paid starvation wages. If this does not catch the bricklayers, why, then, there is the recently invented machine for laying brick in the wall which will displace thousands of hand masons. This will cause a large surplus of labor in the bricklaying trade and then wages will come down and the union lose its efficiency. The bricklayers had better join the Socialists who are in the movement to settle the unequal conditions between the workers and the capitalists and settle it right.

The labor strike is a boly institution. As long as men have left the power and the will to strike against wrong and oppression there is hope left for the final emancipation of the working class. In the opposite case hope has departed. In China there are noselation strikes. The workers there have been ground down through centuries of ceaseless toil and oppression until they have lost all the moral and intellectual attributes of decency and are mere animals of totl. This condition of the Chineses working class make of them "good servants," which is highly satisfactory to the capitalistic class—but at what cost to the qualities of true manhood The "pure and and womanhood! simple" trades union could not have saved the working people of China from this fate; nor can it save the workers of this nation from a like fate-it can only defer the time. But by adopting the tactics of the "new only prevent this curse, but it can do more—it can wrest the powers of government from the control of captalism, take every parasite from the burdened backs of toil, build the Socialist commonwealth and give to in-bor all the good things of life-material, mental, moral and physical. This is the kind of a strike that will count

Subscribe for the Journal.

The rottenness of society-the leisure class—under the capitalistic system is nauseating in the extreme and ultimately ends in rendering ridiculous and miserable such of its devotees as may have left any sense of decency and propriety. The experience of the president's daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, is a sad one in this respect and brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American who possesses the true spirit of democracy. Personally there is no good reason why Miss Roosevelt should not be as good as any other American girl, and perhaps her intentions are good; but some months ago the dictates of "polite society"-the capitalistic kind-decreed that she should make her "debut"-and h-I has been to pay ever since. First it was the effort to have her make a society monkey of herself by attending the coronation of England's libertine king, which happily was scorned down by the American public; next she was placed in a ridiculous light at the Annapolis football games; and at last came the great squabble over inviting her to attend the Mardia Gras at New Orleans. Of this last occurrence the Eastern papers have been full the past few days. "Society" was greatly divided over the "vital" question as to whether she should be inyited, owing to certain political beliefs held by her father, but at last an organization known as the "Seven Wise Men" decreed that she should be invited, and the public is again allowed to breathe easy. If Miss Roosevelt is a sensible girl all this must be very disgusting and mortifying to her; at least, it is disgusting to the great body of the sturdy manhood and womanhood of the American producing classes.

And the Socialist Laughed.

First Capitalist-This taking the census every ten years ought to be stopped. Its an awful waste of the people's money and makes them dis-

First Capitalist-Well, there is a census bulletin says that the average value of each wage-earner's product in 1900 was \$2,451.

the more for us, ch?

First Capitalist-Yes, but the blamed fools are beginning to demand it all for themselves.

hogs!

contented. Second Capitalist-How's that?

Second Capitalist-Well, that's all right, isn't it? The more they produce

Second Capitalist-Why, the blamed

And the Socialist around the corner laughed.-Coming Nation.

Hoar on Socialism.

In regard to the senator's charge that Socialism would destroy the manhood of Americans, has it never occurred to him how American manhood is being destroyed by capitalism? Poverty and destitution are the product of the capitalist system, and they do no more to undermine the manhood of Americans than any other force in society. Just picture the shivering and freezing thousands of helpless women and children in Chieago just now perishing with cold though the coal bins are overflowing with coal only a few yards distant, and tell us whether only to witness the sight without being able to bring relief is not sufficient to make one feel the loss of his manhood. This diabolical condition of affairs is due to capitalism, please remember, not Socialism. Socialism would abolish such conditions and restore the lost manhood of Americans. This cursed condition is due to the private ownership of capital, and makes all coal mines collective property, when there would be enough and plenty for all, and poverty with all its hideous associations would be abolished. New

An amusing incident occurred last Monday. The scene was in a Broadway trolley car. .

The ear was crewded, and a young Irishman, a pantsmaker, carrying a large bundle back to the shop, had a stand-up seat directly in front of an elderly woman. As the car swung around Union Square the Irishman was precipitated into the lap of the lady. Apologizing most profusely. Pat had just about gathered himself together when the car, rounding the square on the second curve, again threw Pat into the lady's lap. Fixing the Irishman with a strong gaze, she said:

"Sir! This is most extraordinary What kind of a man are you?"

Pat looked at her for a moment and then replied:

"Faith, I don't know, mum. I thought I was an Irishman, but I guess I am a Laplander."-The Weekly Bulletin.

"Shure, Oo'm no partisan, Jerry. Oi vote fer th' best man."

"An' how c'n yez tell which wuz the best man till afther th' votes ar-re counted, Dinny?"-Colorado Springs

An English syndicate with \$30,000,-000 capital is trying to consolidate all the cotton mills of Mexico:

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half gailon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

#### OUR EXCHANGES.

The workingman's ballots keep the halls of legislation filled with hirelings of the capitalist class. The capitalist class operates the trusts, monopolizes the necessaries of life, grinds our children into dollars and is gradually but surely bringing the wage-earner down to a plane of vile serfdom. The workingmen's ballots are a mighty factor, indeed.-Exchange.

The Socialist movement has been slow in taking root in the South, as was natural, that part of the country having been, until recently, almost entirely an agricultural region, so that, while class divisions were very clearly drawn, they were no such thing as a class-conscious preletariat. Conditions are now rapidly changing, however, and there can be but little doubt that before the next national election the Socialist party will be well organized in most of the Southern states.-Exchange.

The child of a workman should be

to him as bright and lovely a flower as ever bloomed in the garden of childhood. The purity of its young life should not be brought in contact with crime and iniquity. The laborer owes his posterity the protection of his bailot, and when he confiscates that constitutional weapon to subserve the interests of politicians and corporations he has committed a crime against himself and the belpless child whom he was instrumental in ushering into the world. If he fails to protect it before it is legally able to wield the elective franchise in its own defence, he is morally responsible for the crimes it may commit against society. Miners' Journal.

Thomas Reece, a British labor writer, states that there are today in seventeen trades in Great Britain over 1,000,000 females working in factories, and the decrease of male labor due to it is becoming a serious labor problem.

#### How Is It With You?

Some men are slow to see the difference in clothes if the difference causes them to "dig up" an extra dol-

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that's worth just two twenty-dollar hand-me-downs. Union made and perfection in fit, finish and style.

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## O'Neill's Pithy Paragraphs -

As long as men and women are ragged and hungry, it is waste of time to preach: "Peace on earth, good will to men.

You may crucify truth and bury it in the tomb, but truth will always have a resurrection.

A matrimonial syndicate has been organized in Germany for the men with titles only. The official nobility of the German empire whose bank accounts are depleted through royal profligacy are assisted by the syndicate in securing American heiresses, provided the bankrupt scions of once noble houses agree to pay a five percent commission on the bundles of artistic beauty and boodle which the syndicate secures to brace the fallen fortunes of the Ucensed libertines who trace their lineage to progenitors who won royal renown for the number of concubines who ministered to their. wanton and unbridled animal lust. Commercialism traffics in the flesh of the rich as well as the poor.

A bill has passed the house of representatives appropriating \$50,000 to pay the expense of the coal strike commission, and there has scarcely been a ripple of protest against this fabulous sum being paid to a few who were indirectly selected by the coal barons to pass judgment on the merits of their case. If any member of

bill appropriating the same amount to feed and clothe the hungry and ragged children of the coal miners a storm would have been raised by the conservative element, and the member, if he sought a renomination for congressional honors, would be buried beneath the combined influence of corporate power. Feeding the poor with a public appropriation would be denominated paternalism and such a word haunts the capitalist with grim spectres of Socialism.

congress should have introduced a

The great steel trust has opened its generous heart and proposes to take in its humblest workmen as stockholders, providing they put up the nec-

the stipulations set forth by the gigantic combination In order for a worker in the employ of the steel trust or its subsidary companies to be a beneficiary in the profits he must remain in the employ of the corporation for a period of five years, and a failure to comply with this provision means a forfeiture of stock This cunningly devised scheme has for its sole object the prevention of strikes by holding the forfeiture of stock as a club to force labor to meekly accede to all the demands that may be made by the master minds that manipulate the commercial operations. It is likewise a scheme to retard the growth of Socialism.

essary coin of the realm and abide by

## Impresions at St. Louis By Clarence Smith, of Mon

The Appeal to Reason was represented by W. A. Ricker, associate editor, who attended all meetings of the committee, and was deeply interested in the proceedings.

Comrade Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, was, as usual, much in evidence. Berger is a big-hearted German Socialist, an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker. He talks much, says many rash things he does not mean, and is, on the whole, not nearly so dangerous a man as the opponents of "state autonomy" would have us believe.

By the way, "state autonomy" appears to be more a bugaboo than anything else, in the minds of both its opponents and alleged supporters. Those who bear the reputation of being the most rabid state autonomists showed themselves the most anxious to protect the Socialist party against possible dangers from local and state fusions, or compromises of any sort.

Comrade Hilquit, of New York, was one of the smooth, slippery kind, who impressed the committeemen as a man who always had a "job" or a "trick" to spring on the meeting. He enjoyed the distinction of being the only due of his kind at the big gathering.

Comrade Goebel, of New Jersey, is a man deeply interested in the m ment, but of an excitable nature that keeps him constantly in hot water. He is straightforward, alert and a fighter—not at all bad qualities in a Socialist

Comrade James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, is a successful Socialist He is now representing his district in the state legislature for the third time, having been re-elected last fall with a clear majority over all other candidates combined. Success appears but to have quickened his spirit of class consciousness, and the working class character of his politics is stronger and more uncompromising than ever before. . He is a tower of strength in the American Socialist movement, and was one of the very ablest men at St. Louis. He performed the duties of chairman creditably at Friday's session.

Comrade Sweetland, of Connecticut, had little to say, but displayed clear thinking by voting intelligently on all questions.

Comrade Healey, of Florida, is a man of no education, but grounded in Socialism and true as steel to the uncompromising non-fusion policy.

Comrade Mahlon Barnes, of Pennsyl-

vania, is a man of strong character and a veteran in the fight for Socialisra. He was cool, collected and con-scientious in his treatment of all sub-He, however, misconstrued the motives of the writer at Saturday session, when I acted as chairman surade Barnes styled some of my lings as arbitrary and onfair, even going so far as to call me the Czar Reed of the National Committee. The rulings were sustained by big majorities, and now that Comrade Barnes | has had time to reflect, we feel sure he has changed his mind.

Comrade Dobbs, of Kentucky, is an active Socialist, a friend of the new trades unionism, and a man with a bright future in the Socialist party.

Individually, the members of the local quorum were men of pleasing personalities, as also was Secretary Greenbaum. They were, however, manifestly incapable of rightly guiding the destinies of the party, but in spite of this they persisted in making themselves obnoxious by introducing their policies and personal grievances constantly until they were finally removed from office Friday after-

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Kansas, while small in stature, is a giant in intellect, and was, at all times, a power in the work of the

Comrade Boomer, of Washington was in his glory fighting against fusion and maintaining a steady running fire against the alleged "state autono-

mrade Barney Berlyn, of Chicago, was the oldest man present. His en-thusiaem and the sincerity of his motives were never doubted. He made a losing fight for Chicago for headquarters.

Comrade Manoney, of Indiana,

wanted headquarters at Indianapolis,

Written Especially for

Comrade W. G. Critchlow, of Ohio, failed by a few votes to be elected national secretary. He was not soured on that account, but pledged Ohio's best support to Comrade Mailley, the secretary-elect. Critchlow is a hustler, and his ideal work as secretary for his home state won him many votes for the national office.

Comrade Turner, of Missouri, was opposed to the local quorum at all

Comrades Lovett, of South Dakota: Massey, of North Dakota, and Christenson, of Nebraska, represented the farming element of the Socialist

Comrade Richardson, of California, heartily disapproved of the union la bor party fusion and predicted a like stand by the party of his state in the near future.

All who know Comrade Mailley and his work predict that he will make a splendid secretary. With head-quarters at Omaha, and a Massachu-setts man in charge, big results are hoped for this year.

Comrade Work, of Iowa, is a quiet, easy-going fellow, who never spoke without saying something.

The new quorum consists of Work, of lows; Untermann, of Kansas; Roc, of Nebraska; Lovett, of South Dako-ts, and Turses, of Missouri.

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in the entire state of Montana. We carry a full stock of simple and compound lenses in the rough. We have machines for cutting, drilling and grinding the lenges. We all appliances for the successful correction of defective vision. We have a scientific optician in charge of our optical plant. Our optical parlor is so arranged that our patients are free from the observation of our other customers. All examinations free.

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Our employes receive the largest wages, work the least hours and enjoy the best conditions of any brewery workers in the country.

Two good reasons why you should ask for Centennial. Another reason why our beer is popular is that it is the

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## Brewery Workers' Convention Wism's

National Union Meets at Cincinatti, Ohio.

ficial proceedings of the first day's session of the special convention of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen, held at Cincinnati, O., last week.

The first day's proceedings contain the reports of the national secretaries and of Editor Troutmann, of the Brewers' Journal ,the official paper of the national union.

While the official reports of officers contain much in the shape of facts and figures of vital interest to the brewers in particular, and the labor movement in general, there is no more striking feature than the clearcut and straightforward way of dealing with the subjects.

The Brewery Workmen have always been advanced and progressive unionists, and at this convention there was not a breath of retrogression or compromise.

The following extracts are taken from the official reports of officers: The struggle of our beerbottlers in

San Francisco can virtually be considered, over the beerbottlers' union On September 1, 1901, the International Union had a membership of 26,-000, including about 500 members out

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The fact that during the past year a most effective agitation was carried on is evinced by the steady growth of our international union. Particularly the many unorganized beer drivers and beer bottlers in various places were brought within the folds of our organization through its agitation. Brewery. engineers and firemen were also organized, and stiff more could have been .accomplished along those lines had not the two international unions of steam engineers and stationary firemen attempted and succeeded in putting obstacles in our way, and had we not been checked in our efforts by the infamous attitude of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, and particularly of President Gompers.-From National Secretary's report to Brewery Work. ers 'Convention.

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A keen debaté took place when Comrade H. L. Hughes, Member of the Executive Board of the American Labor Union, requested permission to address the delegates. The debate on this point lasted over an hour. With an overwhelming majority it was decided to grant Comrade Hughes the privilege requested. Mr. Hughes appeared at 2:30 p. m., and amid the liveliest applause he extended the greetings of the American Union., Among other things he said it was immaterial whether the Brewery Workers joined the A. L. U. or not, as the latter would at all times stand by the Brewery Workers in their struggles, since both stood on a common basis of operation. He further stated that the A. L. U. would continue in the future, as in the past, to support the labels of the or-A. F. of L., even in view of the fact that the latter had treated the former unjustly by organiz-Ing strike breakers.--From Official Proceedings Brewery Workers' Convention, Feb. 2nd.

Unity in the workshop must be followed up by municipal and political activity for the social amelioration of the workers and to lighten the lot of the poor. John Burns, M. P., England.

.......

Organizer W. A. Burns is doing splendid work in Nevada in the interests of the A. L. U. During the past week he has added about 500 names to the roster and is sanguine



ment League. Any place desired. Safe and Sure. Officers well bonded. Daniel McDonald, President. Call or enclose stamp for details. 21-2 Owa-ley Block, Butte, Montana.

We have received a copy of the of- | of employment, organized in 280 local | unions and 115 branches

there turned out with its strength almost doubled as against that prior to the lockout, which started in July, 1901. So have also the long-drawn struggles in New York City and Brooklyn been brought to an end: although the settlement of these places later on proved unfortunately to be of a rotten nature, and have caused a great deal of discontent among the New York comrades themselves, in the East particularly, and also generally among the entire membership of our International Union. It seems our representatives in New York City, who have brought about this settlement, have cared for their individual interests more than for those of the entire International Union. This affair undoubtedly will have to be fully exposed at the convention, and thoroughly discussed.

The fight in New Orleans, we regret to say, has to be abandoned temporarily, on account of the indifference of the working people there, and the lack of solidarity on the part of the laboring men of that city; as a consequence, our beer agency had to be given up also. However, our union, No. 161, of New Orleans, is still full of life, and the fight can in the near future be taken up with renewed vigor and energy, and undoubtedly with far better results, because there is now union beer of good quality and in sufficient quantities at our disposal, without we being required to establish our own agency.

The strikes in Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Butte, Mont., and Seattle, Wash., and in other less important places, were won within a few days for our local unions

The two combats in Boston, Mass. and Cincinnati, O., were conducted with great energy and enraged bitterness on both sides by the employers as well as on our side, and at the end an agreement satisfactory to both parties, and peace on an honrable basis was achieved. We find it superfluous to go into deeper details with respects to the struggles in Cincinnati and Boston. They are still fresh in the memory of all, and all particulars and phases in the course of these bitter contests were duly published in and made known through our official organ, the Brauer-Zeitung.

The strike and lockout in Boston has cost our International Union the sum of \$91,055.00; the lockout in Cincinnati \$83,678.10 for strike benefits alone which were paid out of our International Union treasury. Agitation expenses and the donations contributed by our local unions voluntarily, and the contributions from other trade organizations are not in-

The lockout of our Cincinnati comrades, commencing on February 22, 1903, and terminating on December 3, 1902, and also the big strike in Boston, lasting from April 3 till September 11. proved, indeed, tests of efficlency in the term's full sense; added threto the few very important skirmishes in Springfield, Mass.; Hart-ford, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; Seattle, Wash., and others; apart from them a few less significant quarrels, and to include the old fights in New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Cal., show a record of difficulties as we hope our organization will not have to encounter so soon again-

Today the organization embraces 21,300 members, including approximately 650 unemployed, distributed in 316 local unions and 144 branches. The percentage of unemployed members is a little larger than in the preceding year, and their proportion

ATTEND THE MEETING.

Good Advice From Our Butte Black-

smiths' Correspondent.

To the Editor of the American La-

bor Union Journal-I would impress

upon the minds of the members of

organized labor the necessity of their

presence at all the regular sessions

of their respective organizations, and

also of their taking a lively personal

interest in the proceedings and busi-

ness, such as may, and which always

To a casual observer, it is a well-

known fact that the member whose

attendance at the union meetings

are comparable with heas' teeth and

angels' visits-very uncertain and ir-

regular-is doing more kicking and

complaining about the various meas-

ures passed, and business transacted.

by his or her labor organization, as

the case may be, than any two mem-

To my mind the best way to obviate troubles of this nature would be for every member to attend the union ses-

as as regular as possible, as me

as be within his or her power, and take a keen interest in the proceed-ings; thereby keeping posted on what is being done, also on what is likely

comes up before such assemblies.

Butte, Feb. 10, 1903.

will amount to about 2 per cent. of | tude and show the strong determinathe whole

In pursuance to instructions of the Philadelphia convention, the International Executive Board, as well as the various local officers, have made serious efforts to bring into the pale of our International Union all employes within the beer-brewing industry. These efforts raised the antagonism of and caused the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen to declare open hostilities against us, and to start an agitation throughout the country. Not only was it their aim to prevent us from gaining more brewery engineers and firemen, but they also worked to take all those engineers and firemen who were members of our International Union for years; yes, even those wno were already members of the latter before the two international organizations of steam engineers and stationary firemen came into existence were requested to leave their organizations, and threats and coercion were applied to accomplish these ends. The vicious aggression of these two international unions in Cincinnati is well in memory of our membership, and as the occurrences in New York will be broached and ventilated in this convention, we deem it unnecessary to go into details, except to demonstrate what treatment was accorded to our organization at the hands of the officers and the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

While the fight was in progress the gentlemen assumed a waiting attitude, and all their decisions were contradictive of the other foregoing lecisions of the Scranton and Louisville conventions; and at last the spectacle at the New Orleans convention; all prior resolutions and decis ions were overthrown, and after twothirds of the delegates had gone home, our jurisdiction rights were taken up for discussion, and only one of our delegates was allowed the floor. and at that only for five minutes. President Compers and all of his followers and fidels indulged in firebrand speeches against us and made the entire jurisdiction controversy a cabinet question, and the result was that the question was decided against us. Taking the entire matter in its essence we must assert that neither President Compers nor the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have shown an impartial

This matter will likely be aired in its details at this convention, and therefore we close this chapter.

The International Union of Brew ry Workmen, by having pronounced the declaration that all efforts must be made to break the bulwark of capitalism politically, and that nothing short of the overthrow of the present system of society, and substitution instead or the Socialist commonwealth would bring justice to all, have aroused the enmity of the employing brewers in two-fold degree. For this reason, the organization of brewery workers, having refused and still re fusing to serve as a pillar of the capitalistic system by assisting the capitalist political parties, is being fought tooth and nail from all corners by those whose interests are better taken care of and conserved under the prevailing disorder of things. Mark Hanna's prediction: "The political fight of the future will be fought between capitalism and socialism" will become a real fact. If the brewery workers, assembled in convention, are decided in renewing their allegiance to Socialism, then they must also bear the consequences of their atti-

by so doing, such a member will be

doing his or her friends, as well as

himself or herself, a favor and justice

As we all know, measures come up

before all organizations, some of

which are not always right; but when

such measure comes up before a body

when there is only a few members

present, and that few happens to be

friendly to such measure, it is passed

and becomes a law without any opposition; hence the dissatisfaction,

whereas if there was a good, full at-

tendance at the meetings, such meas-

ures would be debated upon, pro and

con, and duly considered, and acted

upon intelligently, and thus avert any

unfavorable measures being passed by the body contrary to the wishes

of the majority of the members of the

The success with which the organ-

izers of the A. L. U. are meeting all

tifying against the usurpation of

alike.

ings; thereby keeping posted on what is being done, also on what is likely to come up before such body; and

tion to courageously shoulder the responsibilities. Then the fight must be taken up on the whole line against every one who lines up in front with Mark Hanna and capitalism. The combat will ultimately end with victory for Socialism, but bear in mind, the duel will demand sacrifices, will reguire endurance of many hardships. Endorsing the principles and pro-

gram of the Socialist party, and yet expect of the Brauer-Zeitung to laud and glorify peace and harmony and, by chance, Civic Federation, would only be a caricature, and a corruption of the principles of the advanced trade union movement. No favor can be looked for from those who praise Mark Hanna; they will treat the brewery worker with most enraged enmity and hostility upon all occasions. You alone have to decide whether the brewery workers will also in the future stand on the solid ship of the progressive trade union movement; and on your decision solely will it depend whether a Socialist can hold position as editor of your official paper.

The future, be sure, is for the So cialists; in spite of the Civic Federation and all followers, and only unswerving, uncompromising fight against that purely capitalistic institution must be the duty of each and every labor organization that strives and stands for the overthrow of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of a better society under the Co-operative Commonwealth.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

At present we ought to be convinced more than ever that the economic organization alone is not sufficient and that the working people must organize politically if they wish to improve their condition permanently. It should not be difficult for the workingman to sever his connections with the old capitalistic political parties who have heretofore only cajoled the working people with promises that were never kept, but have often robbed them of their rights as citizens with injunctions, and if they grew too noisy in demanding their right these same political parties have, through their henchmen, the police with their clubs, the Pinkertons and the brutal soldiery had the workingman bruised and beaten and often shot down.

There can be no further doubt with regard to our political creed and position. Every comrade can find our principles In his membership booklet, ending thus. "The emancipation of the working people can only take place if the economical movement goes hand in hand with the political." Resolutions have been adopted in all our recent conventions, enjoining all our members to take part in the political movement, with a view to the battling for the deliverance of the proletarians. The time is come for our comrades to do their duty on election day by casting ballots in favor of the Socialist ticket like men who know what will benefit their class. We owe this not only to ourselves, we owe it to aur fellow beings, and above all to posterity. Let every one do his duty fully and honestly, in order to insure victory to International Socialism.-From National Secretary's Report to Brewery Workers' Convention. ......

with the proposed social reforms,

make the outlook more bright and

Correspondent, No. 77, A. L. U.

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who are now parading the streets of

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over the country ought to be encouraging to every member of organized aging to every member of organized inbor. The progress they are max-ing in organizing unions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, promises much to the working classes. The way they are bringing the wage-carners into line, concentrating their forces, for-

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## What About the Socialists?

A few months ago I delivered a spetial speech in Music Hall, Baltimore The audience numbered more than five thousand persons. The second speaker on the program that night was a minister of more than ordinary ability, the pastor of a city church and classed himself a reformer.

In the course of his address he said: "We have a wide welcome for worthy foreigners who come to this country, but not one foot of room for anarchists, Socialists and communists." and the audience applauded.

In the autumn of 1901 a republican county convention assembled in the court house at Honesdale, Pa., in regular formal session passed and published a set of resolutions in which they sald: "We call upon our lawmakers, national and state, to enact such legislation as will banish from this fand of liberty the anarchist, the Socialist and communist."

On September 12, 1901, The Christian Endeavor World, whose editor is Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder and "father" of the Young People's Society of Crhistian Endeavor, speaking of the man who killed McKinley, said: "His explanation of his conduct is that he had read anarchist literature, and imbibed the batred red handed Socialism feels toward all organized society. We have too long taken it for granted that our free institutions made us immune against the dangers of Socialism."

These are the simple and exact statements of a representative minister a political convention in formal session, and Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D. editor of the Christian Endeavor World, and founder and present leader of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, whose membership is said to number millions.

You see they are strong and positive witnesses, and, according to their testimony, Socialists must be a bad crowd indeed, and should be branded and banished at once and forever.

But not even a judge and jury will decide a case or condemn a cause without hearing all the testimony on both sides. But the words of a man like Clark, who has the cnofidence of many well meaning persons, are usually taken for granted and without cross-questioning. According to his paper Socialism is dangerous and Socialists are red-handed assassins.

Well, let us see how reliable he and men like Clark are in these matters which they profess to know so much

Webster's dictionary definition of Socialism is as follows: "A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity."

And Prof. Ely, the eminent author, "Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Christian rule applied to everyday life."

Thus, according to these standard and universally accepted authorities Socialism is not so bad as some would make it seem, and it would appear that Rev. F. E. Clark, Doctor of Divinity, and his kind do not know very much about Socialism, nor Christianity, either, or they are pulpit imposters of a low degree. There is no excuse

for such ignorance. The Scribes and Pharisees of old denounced and rejected Christ because they did not know Him; and many modern ministers are found today denouncing the principles of Christ while professing to follow Him. They claim to be directing souls to heaven, but if their words and knowledge are as unreliable in other matters as these stanard authorities prove them to be in reference to Socialism, I fear that those who are blindly following their leadership are apt to land in the wrong place. But why should such men want to go to heaven, anyway, while de-nouncing Socialism, for heaven, according to the Bible, is quite a Socialist city, is it not?.

That is the trouble in the present world. People have been following blind leaders so long instead of following Christ that nearly everything is wrong or in the wrong place. But many people are so blind or so far lost mentally and spiritually that they do not realize this, and continue to talk about living the alleged "Golden Rule" under present economic condi-

But the "Golden Rule" of our day is simply the rule of gold.

"Do unto others as ye would have | them do to you" may be a theory in the system of today, but the practice is to "Do others before they do you.

I say that men today do no obey the Christian rule, falsely and foolishly called the "Golden Rule," because they cannot obey it. We are living in the midst of a sinful, infamous and crazy social system which makes it impossible for men to fully live the life which Christ lade them live. Christ's social living and our economial system are directly opposed, and man simply cannot live the noble, unselfish social life which Christ taught while we remain in our present economic conditions.

Today men are hving, more or less imperfectly, only one side of Christ's teaching-the life within, but the life without, or economic righteousnessdo unto others as ye would that they should do to you," "love thy neighbor as thyself"-is made impossible under the present social, religious and industrial systems. This may be indicated by the following illustration, taken from one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's letters to the public press. She says

"A lady sends me the following 'ad' cut from a leading newspaper in one of our largest cities, and ask me to comment upon it:

WANTED-Young lady as bookkeeper, cashier and occasional help in downtown grocery; hours 7 to 9, and 10 Saturdays; salary \$5 a week; bonds! Box 2073.

"The lady says: 'Just think of this man wanting a bookkeeper, cashier and clerk-all in one-for \$20 a month, and furnish bonds also-not even enough to board and room in a respectable manner! Is it any wonder that our girls get discouraged, many go astray, others committing suicide, when merchants will offer a young lady less than he pays for his

"Yes, I do think of it. Every day of my life I think of just such crimes, and make an appeal to blind justice. silent or spoken, to right these wrongs. The more the people with hearts and brains think of such outrages, the better for the world. Meanwhile we must recollect that this man who advertises for a 'slave' is himself the victim of an unfortunate system, which compels him to compete with trusts and combinations, and drives him into this inhuman demand. Unless he grinds down his employes to the smallest possible salaries for the greatest possible labors he cannot derive enough profit out of his business to make it pay,"

Yet we have plous doctors of divinity standing in pulpits supporting and advocating the present order of things and at the same time telling us that "the Golden Rule will make you give your men such wages as you feel that were you wourself a workman you would be entitled to receive."

This is simply asking men to do what they know is impossible, if they are to remain in the present economic

All we can hope to do is to do the best we can under these wrong and rotten systems; seeking in the meantime to overthrow them and substitute a just system, make it possible for men, without committing economic suicide to live the life which Christ teaches, and then they can observe the Christian rule. But not until then,

As one has well said: "Every man is not only an individual, but a member of society." As man is an indithy neighbor as thyself." That is sociology. The Gospel thus deals not only with our personal relation to God, but also with our relation to each other."

It is a good thing that many of us are better than our false creeds, and even build better than we know. Nearly all Americans are Socialists at heart, although they do not know it; and we are already practicing So cialism in many relations, but under great disadvantages, becase of the un-just and disorderly economic conditions which surround us.

That this is true, will be readily seen if we consider what Socialism means and some of the things we are already doing in this country. So cialism in one sense is simply collective ownership and operation of the machinery of production and distri-What are we doing in that

postoffices and postal system.

The people own and operate the courts or judiciary system.

The people own and operate the police system.

The people own and operate the fire departments.

The people own and operate the

army and navy. The people own and operate the

streets, highways and bridges. The people own and operate the

prison system. The people own and operate insane

asylums. The people own and operate the tax

systems, The people own and operate the

election system. The people own and operate munici-

pal buildings and the state and national capitol buildings. The people own and operate all our

beautiful public parks. And the people own and operate our public school system, for which millions of men would take up arms; and no one would think of turning it or any of those public utilities over to private trusts and individuals. Besides, there are millions of people who favor public ownership and operation of the railroads, telegraph, and like utilities, and that would be Socialism to a large degree.

I do not stop to defend or advocate Socialism. I only undertake to define and explain it as set forth by standard authorities and its ablest exponents:

Socialism does not mean an annual redistribution of private property. Socialism teaches that national co-operation must take the place of selfish competition, and that everyone shall receive the full value of his or her la-

"He that will not work shall not eat." But the present economic system makes the product of the toiling millions the profit and luxury of the

But as Ruskin has said, so Socialists would say: "Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich. I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

Socialism would substitute national brotherhood and co-operation for the selfish anarchial competition which has now evolved into the sinful combinations or "trusts" of private capitalism. "Socialism would substitute an aristocracy of character for an aristocracy of wealth. The end of Socialism is the abolition of all class and parties, and the coming in of but one class, the people, with opportunity for every man to produce his own living, and at the same time become a scholar, a saint and a gentleman."

The political and religious infidels will say, as another has well explained "That Socialism might answer for a society of angels, but not for a society of human beings such as we are; that we must wait till we have a better brand of human beings before we can have Socialism. All of which is very much like saying it is not safe to cure a man of his disease until he gets well; or like saying that we will not come in out of the rain until we first get dry.'

The present economic system is founded upon sinful selfishness, strife and cut-throat competition; and alleged preachers have been trying to Christianize this, no wonder they have failed. "The soul cannot find its freedom in a "free field and a fair fight:" for the soul is not free so long as it compelled to fight for anything; the individual is free only when he is liberated from fighting, that be may live for the common good in company

Socialism would have national co-operation in the place of private competition, or the strong against the weak in endless economic war and the question today is not shall we have compe tition but shall we have dangerous and destructive co-operation in the form of-"trusts" in the hands of the selfish few, or one combination of all ior the good of all? Each for all and all for each," United we stand, divided we fall," will hold good on the economic or industrial field as elsewhere. Or is truth and justice more dangerous, than fraud and strife? "Take no thought for the morrow." "Lay not up treas-ures on earth." How hard or imposseble under present conditions, but under Socialism these precepts could be He was born into the family of a Jewish mechanic, in the insignificant village of Bethlehem, and in a stable where his cradle was one of the mangers; that for years He labored in Nazareth as a carpenter; and that this same Jesus is the founder of Christianity, and the Savior of the world. By salvation we mean being made like Him; and to believe in Him is to believe in the supreme goodness of self-sacrificing love. If therefore the alleged Christian church is today selfish, or proud, or unjust, or moneyloving, it is not because she has followed Christ, but because she has forgotten what He was like. If she has taught theology only, and neglected sociology, it is because she has neglected His plain commands. A gospel sermon according to Christ, is a message of righteousness, helpfulness and love. He told us we must show our love of God by love of man; and that we must treat each other as we wish God to treat us. As to our condition after death. He taught us that it depended upon the way we served our fellow-men here. His message through the gospel is this, 'My little children, let us love not in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

So, in conclusion, whatever we may think or fail to think concerning Socialism and its advocates their proposition in brief is:

1. "Socialism starts with the brotherhood and unity of the human race as a fact. It comes not as a remedy for the evils of existing society, but as a program of principles for a new society; or as the first proposition for social order that has ever been presented to the world." 2. Every human being to be well

housed, clothed, fed and educated, 3. No child labor, except in the form of healthful properly directed

manual training. 4. The gradual elimination, and finally the abolition, of all useless

and unproductive toll. 5. Every one to receive the full value of his or her labor.

6. To change labor from a curse into a song, and the lot of labor from proverty and struggle to fullness and freedom and gladness of life.

7. As we now have Socialism or cooperation in our system of government likewise they would have Socialism or co-operation in economic or industrial production and distribu-

They believe that a Christian civilization has for its end, not the socalled survival of the fittest, but the fitting of all to worthily survive! And if that be Anarchy, Socialism

and all the rest, make the most of it: As Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: Who is a Socialist? It is a man Who strives to formulate or aid a plan

To better earth's conditions. It is he Who, having ears to hear and eyes to Is neither deaf nor blind when might,

roughshod,

Treads down the privileges and right which God

Means for all men, the privilege to toil. To breathe pure air, to till the fertile

soil-The right to live, to love, to woo, to

wed And earn for hungry mouths their

meed of bread. The Socialist is he who claims no more Than his own share from generous

But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker

nature's store.

brother. And brand him beggar in his own

domain To glut a mad, inordinate lust for

gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best

Of all God's gifts is toil; the second, He asks that all men learn the sweets

of labor And that no idler fatten on his neigh-

bor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure, Nor thousands slave that one may

seek his pleasure. Who on the Christian Rule shall dare insist-

Behold in him the modern Socialist. J. C. HOGAN.

literally observed. As one has well said: "It is being remembered that a hundred by mail. Address J. C. Jesus lived among the masses; that Hogan, 3620 Cedar Ave., Baltimore, This leaflet can be had for 59 cents

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Bishop Potter's Criticism of the Production of Bargain Counter Goods. During a discussion on child labor,

at New York recently, Bishop Potter commended the growth of organizations which recognized the great fact that people could not consume things without considering those engaged in their producction. As yet, he said, this principle was imperfectly recognized.

"We cannot wear anything in reality that is cheap," said the bishop. "You can't buy anything on a bargain coun-ter without finding on it, if your eyes are sharp enough a stain of, blood

somewhere. . This cannot go on with out costing the community something. Go into our hospitals and see the young girls in them. Their physical condition in many instances is the result of their struggle for bread forced upon them by the modern passion for cheapness. When you are paying for these hospitals, if you do your bookkeeping with common hon-esty, you will charge the expense back largely to this passion for

economy.

"In its passion for economy at one end of the scale, society is guilty of most cruel extravagance at the other. I beseech you to remember that you exist not only to procure legislation.

## 

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but to find out how boys and girls are taxed and made to work for your mere vulgar cheapness and conve-nience, and remember they live in the same world as you do."

#### Not Losing Sleep.

Several Indiana coal operators are among a bunch indicted by the Chi-cago grand jury for connection with the "conspiracy" to raise the price of

We have not heard of any of th losing sleep over the motier. If they were members of trades unions in-dicted for conspiracy, they would now be in the Cook county jail. But, as we said last week, what is

the use of all this noise ab the use of all this noise about the price of coal. As long as the people are willing for a few men to own the coal mines, they should not object to the owners doing as they pleease with their private property. The coal mines are private property just because a majority of the people believe that private property is right. As soon as a majority sees that private property is wrong the mines will become public property.—Excaange.

Sir William Mulock, postmaster gen-eral of Canada, states that government ownership of the telegraph system always result in better and cheaper service to the people.

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easses which have defied the medical world and grown werse with age. We care
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direction to this country? The people own and operate the

## PROCEEDINGS SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Official Account of the Transactions of the Recent Meeting Held at St. Louis.-A Notable Conference At Which Much is Accomplished for the Working Classes.

The meeting of the Socialist Party National Committee, called to meet at St. Louis, Mo., January 29, has gone into history. That meeting will be recognized in future years as a landmark in the American Socialist movement. The serious situations confronting the party, and the decisive manner with which these issues were met and disposed of, will place the meeting among the most notable ever held by a working class political body in America.

The editor of The Journal was present during the sessions of the Committee, representing the State of Montana. It was his intention to make a special report of the proceedings, but the subjects acted upon were of such great importance, and the need for reliability so great, that he decided to dispense with the special report and to print instead the entire official proceedings as written by the Secretary and approved by the Committee. The official proceedings are as follows:-

Second annual meeting of the Na-mal Committee of the Socialist party, Louis, Mo., January 29, 1903. FIRST SESSION.

The second annual meeting of the National committee of the Socialist party was called to order at 10 a. m. by J. S. Roche, secretary of the local quo-

J. S. Roche, secretary of the local quorum.

On motion Richardson of California was elected temporary chairman. Moved that national secretary act as secretary of the committee. Carried.

Mills of Kansas moved the election of a committee of three on credentials and three on rules; then adjourn and assemble on call of committees.

Amendment by Berger of Wisconsin, that we adjourn until 11 o'clock. Mills made this part of his motion. Carried.

Committee on credentials was then elected, consisting of Goebel of New Jersey, Berger of Wisconsin and Work of Iowa.

Committee on rules and order of husi-

Committee on rules and order of husiness was then elected, consisting of Hill-quir of New York, Turner of Miissouri and Carey of Massachusetts.

Credentials committee announced that it would meet in room 22. Committee on rules and order of business amnounced that it would meet in room 460.

tee on rules and order of business antoninced that it would meet in room 469.

The committee then adjourned temporarily to enable these sub-committees to trancact business and report.

The national committee reconvened at 11 A. M. Goegel of New Jersey, of committee on credentials, then made report for said committee showing the following delegates as having credentials.

William Mahoney, Indiana; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. F. Claffin, New Hampshire; W. R. Heaeley, Florida; S. Lovett, South Dakota; N. A. Richardson, California; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; W. G. Criteblow, Ohio; Georfge E. Boomer, Washington; George H. Turner, Missouri; John M. Work, Iowa; George A. Sweetland, Connecticut; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin, and C. Christenson, Nebraska.

Sweetland, Connecticut; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin, and C. Christenson, Nebraska.

The following delegates were reported without credentials: Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas; J. Mahlon Barnes, Pennsylvania; Morris Hillquit, New York; James F. Carey, Massachusetts, R. C. Massey, North Dakota; G. H. Lockwood, Minnesota, proxy for C. C. Talbott. Committee recommended that delegates without credentials telegraph to their state secretaries and ask for a credential by telegram, unless they are sure to get it by mail. Also recommended the seating of Comrade Lockwood as proxy for Comrade Talbott of Minnesota, with a right to voice and vote. Said recommendation, however, establishing aprecent, the committee stated explicitly that it was based solely on the ground that Comrade Lockwood is a resident of Minnesota and known to be connected with the state organization.

with the state organization.

Moved that report of credentials committee be received and all comrade

follows:

1. A chairman shall be elected each

The national secretary shall act as

the secretary of the session with power to appoint assistants.

J. Dailly sessions shall be held from the hours of 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m., but adjournment may be had while committees are in sessions.

sion.

4. In all debates the time of the speakers shall belimited to 10 minutes and no speaker shall speak twice on the subject until all who desire to speak on the same subject have spoken. That the following committees be elected: (1) Committee on organization. (2) Committee on resolutions. (3) Committee on finance. (4) Committee on propaganda. Each of said committees to consist of five members.

free members.

All resolutions and reports shall be referred to the respective committees without reading. At the request of any member a vote on any proposition shall be had by roll call.

Motion that above report taken appreciation.

Substitute by Work of lowa that local quorum be now removed. Ruled out of order. Motion carried. The report was then taken up scriatum and the following

Berlyn, Christanson, Critchlow and Mills. The last two named declined. Ballot being duly taken resulted in the election of the following, Lockwood, Boomer, Lovett, Berlyn and Christian-

Moved to defer election of auditing committee. Carried. Moved that all communications for this committee be presented through accretary of this committee. Carried. The national secretary thereupon read the following:

1. A resolution by local St. Louis, Mo., referring to the attempted formation of

thereupon read the following:

1. A resolution by local St. Louis, Mo. referring to the attempted formation of union labor parties. Moved to refer to committee on resolutions. Carried.

2. A resolution by local St. Louis, Mo., containing chariges against and demanding resignations of J. S. Roche, E. Val Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn, members of the local quorum and Lesin Greenbaum, national secretary. Moved to refer to committee on organization, Carried.

3. A resolution by First Ward club indorsed by city central committee of labor St. Louis, Mo., referring to the organization of a Labor Press association. Moved to refer to committee on propaganda.

propaganda.

Hillquit and Goebel requested that their

Hillquit and Goebel requested that their protests be recorded against any action on resolutions of local St. Louis. Motion to refer carried.

4. A communication from local St. Louis, Mo., transmittling resignation of William Brandt as member of local quorum. Moved tto refer to committee on organization. Point of order made and sustained that resignation not being aduressed to this body cannot be acted do. Appeal fro medecision of chair by Carey. Chair not sustained. Motion to refer to committee on organization carried, Motion that the 'national secretary have access to meetings of all committees but not to have a vote, Carried.

Motion made that national secretary read his annual report. Carried. The national secretary thereupon read said report.

The committee thereupon adjourned.

THIRD SESSION NATIONAL COM-

THIRD SESSION NATIONAL COM-MITTEE, JAN. 36, 1903.
Called to order at 9:30 a. m. by Rich-ardson. Roll call by secretary. Carey and Work nominated for chairman of the day.

ardson. Roll call by secretary. Carey and Work nominated for chairman of the day.

Work withdrew. Carey elected. Minutes read and approved. Supplementary report of credentials committee received, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Charles Dobbs of Kentucky and Clarence Smith of Montana, recommending that they be seated. Report received and concurred in. Communication read from state secretary of New Jersey relating to payment of transportation of their representative. Referred to committee on organization, read report of said committee Moved that report be taken up seriatum. First paragraph read as follows: "That the national committee on the adoption of this paragraph proceed to elect the national secretary for the ensuing year." Putnam offered an amendment to strike out words "on the adoption of this paragraph." Seconded by Berger. Hillquit offered as substitute "before final adjournment." Seconded by Berger. Hillquit offered as substitute "that we elect a national secretary in the afternoon session, January 31."

Previous question called for: 17 yeas, on ays. Carried. Question on substitute as taken by roll call as follows: Yeas, Berlyn, Illinois; Mahoney. Indiana; Carey, Massachusetts: Hillquit. New Jersey, Barnes, Pennsylvania; Boomer, Washington, Berger, Wisconsin; local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, rtoohr and Putnam Total. 11.

Brandt, Dunn, rtoohn and Putnam Total.

Nays—Richardson. California: Sweetland, Connecticut; Healey, Florida; Work,
Iowa; Mills, Kansas: Dobbs, Kentucky;
Lockwood, Minnesota: Turner, Missouri;
Smith, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska;
Claffin, New Mexico: Goebel, New Jersey; Massey, North Dakota; Critchlow,
Ohio: Lovett, South Dakota; Critchlow,
Ohio: Lovett, South Dakota; and Roche'
local quorum. Total, 16.

Hillquit's substitute lost by vote of 16
nays to 11 yeas, Motion to adopt paragraph as read carried. Nominations for
national secretary made as follows:

Mahoney, Indiana, non-inted by Dobbs,
Kentucky.

Kentucky. Critchlow, Ohio, nominated by Mills,

Mahoney declined nomination.
William Mailly, Massachusetts, nominated by Hoehn, local quorum.
Work, Jowa, nominated by Berger, Wis-

O'Neal, Indiana, nominated by Berlyn,

linois,
Mailly, seconded by Brandt and Carey,
Critchlow, seconded by Goebel.
Mailly, seconded by Hillquit,
The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION NATIONAL COM-MITTEE, JAN. 30, 1903.

Meeting reconvened at 2 p. m. Carey in chair. Dobbs seconded nomination of Mailly. Mahoney seconded nomination of Mailly. Work declined in favor of Critica-

Mailly. Work declined in favor of Criterlow.

Moved and seconded that vote for national secretary be taken by roll call of
states. Amendment moved that majority
be required for choice Substitute by Hillquit that we vote by written ballot, and
upon result being amounced the lowest
candidate be thereupon dropped Substitute carried. Massey. Dobbs and Richardson elected committee of tellers. First
written ballot then taken, resulting as
follows: Mailly, 10; Critchlow, 9; O'Neal,
5; Work, 2. Second, informal ballot was
then taken, resulting as follows: Mailly,
14; Critchlow, 9; O'Neal, 3; Work, 1.
Vote was then taken by roll call of states
as follows:

For Critchlow—Richardson of Califor-

quarters. St. Louis nominated by Hoehn. Indianapolis by Dobbs. Des Moines by Work. Washington. D. C., by Carey. Omaha by Richardson. Chicago by Boomer. Hildunt moved previous question. Berger withdrew his accord of Chicago. Previous question withdrawn.

Moved that two cities getting largest and next largest vote be placed for referendum. Lovett amended to strike out two and make it read one. Carried. Motion carried as amended.

Moyed that roles be suspended and we proceed with election. Carried. Moment to proceed at once to ballot, the one receiving majority to be submitted to referendum of party. Roll call on this amendment as follows:

Vears-Richardson, California; Sweetland, Connecticut; Healey Florida; Berlyn, Illinois. Work, Iowa; Mills, Kansas; Lockwood, Minnesota, Turner, Missouri; Smith, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska; Clatlin, New Hampshire; Goebel, New Jersey; Massey, North Dakota; Critchlow, Ohio: Barries, Pennsylvania; Lovett; South Dakota; Beomer, Washington, Total, 17.

Nays-Mahoney, Indiana; Dobbs, Kentocky: Carey, Massachusetts; Hillquit, New Mexico; Berger, Wisconsin; local quorum, Brandt, Dunn, Hoehn, Putnam and Roche. Total, 10.

Amendment carried, 17 yeas, 10 noes. Roll call on selection of city for national headquarters as follows:

For Omaha—Richardson, California; Sweetland, Connecticut; Healey, Florida; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kansas; Lockwood, Minnesota; Smith, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska; Claffin New Hampshire; Goebel, New Jersey; Massey, North Dakota; Critchlow, Ohio; Lovett, South Dakota; Critchlow, Ohio; Lovett, South Dakota; and Boomer, Washington Total, 14.

For Indianapolis—Mahoney, Indiana; Dobbs, Kentucky; Hillquit, New York; Berger, Wisconsin; Jocal quorum, Brandt, Duan, Hoehn, Putnam and Roche Total, 19.

For Chicago—Berlyn, Illinois—1.

For Chicago—Berlyn, Illinois—1.

For Chicago—Berlyn, Illinois—1.
For St. Louis—Turner, Missouri;
Barnes, Pennsylvania, Total, 2.
For Washington, D. C.—Carey, Massa-

chusetts—t. Omaha was thereupon declared select-ed by committee for submission to refer-

Hillquit moved that Indianapolis be submitted as a minority report. Berlyn arose to claim that Chicago be included in the right to a place in a minority rearose to claim that Checago be inclinided in the right to a place in a minority report. Point of order made against motion Chair ruled that proposed submission of minority report was constitutional. Appeal from decision of chair by Goebel. Hillquit requested that his protest he recorded against the appeal. Question on decision of chair by roll call of states resulted as follows:

Nays—Richardson, California: Sweetland. Connecticut: Healey, Florida: Work, Iowa: Mills. Kansas: Turner, Missouri: Smith. Montana: Christenson. Nebraska: Claffin New Hamnehire: Goebel. New Jersey: Massee, North Dakota: Critchlow, Ohio; Lovett, South Dakota: Boomer, Washington. Total: 14.

Yeas—Berlyn, Rhinois: Mahoney, Indiana: Dobbs, Kentucky; Carey, Massachusetts: Lockwood, Minnesota Hilliquit. New York: Barnes, Pennsylvania: Berger, Wisconsin local quorum. Brandt. Dung. Hoehn, Putnam and Roche. Total. 13.

Appeal was declared sustained by vote

The meetins then adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE, JAN. 20, 1903.

The national committee convened at 8

Mills offered resolution as fellows:

Mills offered resolution as follows:

"That this committee does now remove the local quorum from office."

Hoehn arose to question of personal privilege. Resolution amended to conclude as inflows:

"Excepting G. A. Hoehn."

Brandt rose to question of personal privilege. Amendment by Putnam seconded by Roche as follows:

"Resolved, That Comrades Putnam, Dunn, Roche and Brandt be now removed as members of the quorum because of their support of the fusion policy adopted towards the union labor party by the San Francisco and Los Angeles locals.

Point of order by Healey. Amentment

geles locals."

Point of order by Healey. Amendment ruled out of order.

Berger offered amendment to Mills' motion "that the quorum be now given a chance to explain their policy during the last year.

Putnam rose to question of personal privilege. Berger's amendment defeated. Question addressed to Mills by Roche whether Hochn was not excepted because of his opposition to union labor parties.

Mills answered "that he had understood Roche to say on the floor of committee that he was not in harmony with policy of the party."

Amendment to except Hochn withdrawn.

Amendment by Hillquit "that we now proceed to elect a quartum according to the report of the committee on organization."

Bosner suggested that temporary quo-rum be elected. Hillquit accepted. Goebel objected. Berger offered substitute that we now proceed to elect a temporary quorum. Previous question called for by Chaffin, New Hampshire. Seconded by Turner, Missouri:

Previous question called for by Chaffin, New Hampshire. Seconded by Turner, Missouri:
Yeas—13.
Nays—6.
Question on Berger's substitute, yeas,
7, nays. 13.
Substitute lost.
Question on Hiliquist's amendment, yeas,
7; nays, 13.
Substitute lost.
Question on Hiliquist's amendment, yeas,
7; nays, 13.
Amendment lost.
Question on Milbs' motion by roli call as follows:
Yeas—Richardson. California: Sweet-land. Comnecticut: Healey, Florida; Work,
Iowa: Mills, Kansas: Dobbs, Kentucky;
Lockwood, Minnesota: Turner, Missouri;
Smith, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska;
Claffin, New Hampshire: Goebel, New Jersey; Massey, North Dakota; Critchlow, Ohio: Lovett, South Dakota; Boomer, Washington. Total, 18.
Nays as follows—Berlyn, Iffinois; Mahoney, Indiana; Carry, Massachusetts;
Hillquist, New York: Barnes, Penngylvania: Berger, Wisconain. Total nays, 6.
The following contrades who voted in a the affirmative made explanatory statements in connection with their vote:
Richardson, California; Mills, Kansas;
Smith, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska;
Massey, North Dakota; Ctricklow, Ohio;
Lovett, South Dakota; Ctricklow, Oh

and painful debate. In so voting I do not wish my vote to be construed as in any way reflecting on the personnel of the contades of the retiring quorum.

Dobbs, Kentucky, voting in the affirmative, requested to be recorded as follows:
That he did so because he considered that the local quorum had forfeited their offices by going counter to the expressed principles and policies of the party in advocating fusion, but he protested against the manner of the removal without charges as a flagrant violation of the rights of the persons involved, a sacrifice of principle to expediency and a course of action which if persisted in would make Socialism a hissing and a byword.

byword.

Berlyn, Illinois, voting in the negative, requested to be recorded as follows:

"I am for the removal of the local quorum, but I am compelled to yote no on this proposition because it outrages deemey and is amsocialistic."

Cruchlow, Ohio, requested that he be recorded as follows:

recorded as follows:

"I cause here with instructions to vote for removal of the quorum in order to not allow them to munify the vote of five states. I have been enabled to take my stand on this matter previous to this, but im a spirit of justice I refraised. However, since the quorum have broken faith with us in forcing their vote and voice in every session, and more voice than anyone else, I feel that there is no other way to settle this than to immediately remove the quorum without any further executions.

remove the quorum without any further ceremony.

"I vote yes!"

Healey, Florida, requested that he be recorded as follows:

"I vote yes because I believe that very member of this committee fully understand the questions at issue, we are only retarding the work of this body by prolonging this discussion."

Mahoney, Indiana, requested to be recorded as follows:

"I vote no—not that I do not desire to have the local quorum removed, but I feel that it would be the heighth of extreme unfairness to the members of the local quorum and to the members of the Socialist party to remove the members of the Quorum without preferring charges and giving the members of the local quorum an opportunity to defend or explain their action in reference to such charges."

charges."

Lovett, South Dakofa, requested that we be recorded as follows:

"I vote yes for the reason that the attempts of a recognized majority of the committee to conciliate matters have been repeatedly frustrated by the dilatory and filibustering tactics of the local quorum, and that instead of an amicable adjustment being effected it is very evident that the matter consumes to grow worse and more complicated."

Berger, Wisconsin, requested to be recorded as follows:

"I vote no, although I came to fight them for their stand taken during the last year. Yet, I always fight above board and not with diverse and I do not want to outrace the good name of the Socialist party and of the organization in wisconsin by lending aid to such outraceous proceeding as is going on here today. I know that the grand, son-organization of Wisconsin will be with me on this point."

this point." Barnes, Pennsylvania, requested that he

Barnes. Pennsylvania, requested that he be recorded as follows:
"I vote no. Not for the reason that I favor the course of the local quorum, but I consider an affirmative vote on this question a conviction without a trial. Goebel, New Jersey, requested that he be recorded as follows:

He did not believe that five comrades representing simply themselves, and and in reality simply officers of this committee, should have the right to cast a vote in this body equal to the votes of delegates representing five states; and particularly in view of the attitude of the local quorum concerning fusion.

in view of the attitude of the local quorum concerning fusion.

Richardson, California, requested that he he recorded as follows:

"I vote yes. I have no intension to deliar the members of the local quorum from opportunity to defend themselves before this body against any charges that may be made against them, and shall defend them in their right to do so. No charges have so far been formally made, and I must not assume that such action will be taken. Four members of the committee—Comrades Rocke, Brandt, Putnam and Dunn—are confessedly friends to the so-called fusion policy and that in fiself constitutes full and sufficient grounds for Comrades Roche. Brandt, Putnam and Dunn—are confessedly friends to the so-called fusion policy and that in itself constitutes full and sufficient grounds for removal of any Socialist from any olficial position without formality other than a motion and vote thereon. Comrade Hoehn was extended an opportunity to be excepted from removal, but declined it for reasons that I know not and in which I have at this time no concern."

Hillquit, New York, requested that he he recorded as follows:

"I vote no for the reason that I do not desire to be made a party to the unfair and unsocialistic proceeding of punishment without charges or trial. that I do not wish to sacrifice principle for convenience and am not inclined to plead the baby act by shifting the responsibility of such action on my state organization."

Carey, Massachusetts, requested that he he recorded as follows:

"The motion in itself amounts to a charge against our comrades of the local quorum, and it at the same time contemplates taking from them the right to defend themselves. I cannot support such a motion. I vote no."

Resolution by Iumer that telegram be sent to William Mailly notifying him of his election, of the removal of national heasiquarters to Omaha and roquesting his immediate acceptance or rejection.

Seconded by Boomer. Carried.

Next varagraph of report of committee on organization read as follows:

"Not more than one member of the local quorum shall be a member of the local quorum shall be of the same state.

Adoption moved by Mills.

Previous question called for by Turner. Motion carried.

The committee then adjourned.

Sixth SESSION NATIONAL COMMITTEE, JAN. 31, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m.

Reall call by secretary.

Healey nonimated for chairman, but declined.

Healey nominators of climed.

Smith of Montana was then elected chairman for the day.

Minutes of previous day read and approved. Motion by Turner to elect local quorum. Motion withdrawn by Turner.

Turner moved the adoption of the following:

"Resolved. That it is the opinion of said | Resolved, that it is the opinion of said committee that we interpret the above named art, be construed to mean that this committee is granted power under provision of said article to remove the head quarters to any place it may deem wise, and we therefore do remove the head-quarters of the party to Omaha, Neb."

Motion seconded by Goebel, Mills moved to amend as follows:

"Subject to referendum by the request."

"Subject to referendum by the request of five locals from three states, in the same manner as all other referendums on the actions of this committee."

Point of order by Dobbs, Mills' amendment ruled out of order. Point of order by Roomer. Turner's resolution ruled out of order.

by Boomer. Turner's resolution ruled out of order.

Motion by Mills as follows:

"That the term 'localities' in the constitution be understood to mean a territory not including more than five adjacent or conveniently located states for reaching the headquarters."

Point of, information by Berger about selections of quorum, Chair ruled that the term "locality" would require that they be selected from states in the vicinity of Omaha, but if Omaha be defeated national committee will select a different quorum, applying the same interpretation to the locality eventually selected

Nominations for local quorum as follows:

Noninations for local quorum as follows:
Work Jowa: Christenson, Nebraska; Mills, Kansas; Turner, Missouri; Lovett, South Dakota. Point of information about selection of members of quorum. Chair ruled that members of national committee were eligible to membership on the local quorum.
Objections to ruling by Berlyn and Berger. Christenson, Nebraska, withdrew as a candidate and nominated J. P. Roe, of Omaha. Berger nominated Hoehn, Mills, Kansas, withdrew as a candidate and nominated McAllister, of Kansas, Berlyn nominated Ernest Unterman, of Kansas.

Mills then withdrew name of McAllis er and seconded nomination of Unter-

man.
The vote on election of local quorum resulted as follows:
Work, Iowa, 17; Roe, Nebraska, 16; Lovett, South Dakota, 16; Unterman, Kansas, 10; Turner, Missouri, 12; Mills, Kansas, 2; Hochn, Missouri, 2; Christenson, Nebraska, 2; McAllister, Kansas, 2; McAllister, 2

sas, o.

The following were declared elected:
Work, Roe, Lovett, Unterman and Turner.
Berger, Wisconsin, arose and stated that
he "regarded the whole matter as uncon-stitutional and would appeal to the mem-

Hillquit, New York, moved that "we recommend to referendum to strike out that part of the constitution, namely, the last clause of section 1, article 4, reading as follows:

"On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote."

Mills moved-to refer to committee on organization. Carried.

Richardson introduced resolution as follows:

"Resolved. That a member of the local

quorum who is not also a national com-mitteeman from a state or territory shall have no vote in any general meeting of the national committee nor upon any mat-ter submitted to it by referendum.

The adoption of this resolution by ref-erendum to the party membership shall constitute it an amendment to the na-tional constitution of the Socialist party of

Richardson's resolution referred to com-

mittee on organization.

Regular order then taken up. Report of committee on organization.

Section 5 report committee on organi-zation carried as follows:

Section 5 report committee on organization carried as follows:

"That the national secretary shall submit to each of the members of the national committee a weekly statement of the business at headquarters, whether pending or transacted."

Section 6 carried as follows:

"Not more than three weeks shall be allowed from the date of sending referendams for replies of the members of the national committee."

Section 7 carried as follows:

"No state charter shall be granted until after the expiration of thirty days from date of the application; if during such period objections are filed by official action by any local within the state a

period objections are filed by oficial action by any local within the state a statement of the facts involved shall be submitted to the members of the national committee for action.

Moved to adopt as read.

Berger moved to strike out latter part of section 8 on the ground that it conflicted with state autonomy and for the further reason that the report of the committee on resolutions would cover the matter in a better way.

The committee then adjourned with general understanding that committees on resolutions and organization get together and come to conclusion.

SEVENTIM SESSION OF THE NA-

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Afternoon, Jan. 31, 1903.

Mills, for committee on organization, requested that floor be given to committee on resolutions for the purpose of introducing resolution on matter of fusion with union labor party, after which committee on organization would offer report suggesting rule for guidance of N. C. Request granted.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolutions of the committee on resolutions.

Resolutions of the committee on resolutions.

To the National Committee of the Socialist Party in Seasion:

Contrades—Your sub-committee on resolutions herewith submits a declaration of the position of the Socialist party in reference to fusion or amalgamation with so-called union labor and cadical political parties.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consustently conduct the political struggles of the working claus, and.

Whereas, all "radical" and "reform parties, including the so-called "union labor parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dieastrates to the unimate and of the labor movement, and.

Whereas, and alliance direct, or indirect, with such parties, is dangerous to the parties, in dangerous to the parties, in dangerous to the parties and have proven dieastrates to the unimate and of the labor movement, and.

Whereas, and the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither accessivy may exceed the socialist movement, and alliance; therefore, he if Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall unimation, or member of the party shall unimatical the party shall unimatical the province of the party shall unimation, or member of the party shall unimatical the party shall unimatical party shall unimate the party shall unimatical party shall unimate and pa

der any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nom-inations in order to further the interests inations in order to further the interest of candidates of such parties or organiza

VICTOR L. BERGER,
WM. MAHONEY,
MORRIS HILLQUIT
J. MAHLON BARNES.
N. A. RICHARDSON.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31, 1003.
Carey, of Massachusetts, requested that report of organization committee be read before action be taken on report of resolution committee. Request granted.
Mills, for organization committee, then reported as follows:
Any state or territorial organization

Mills, for organization committee, then reported as follows:

Any state or territorial organization taking any action in violating the antitusion resolutions adopted by this committee at St. Louis, January 31, 1030, or adopting a constitution or platform in conflict with the national constitution or naional platform, and on the neglect or refusal of any such state or territorial organization to conform or to enforce such conformity on the part of any local or locals or members thereof, under its jurisdiction, shall be proceeded against in the following manner:

First—Charges may be smade to the national secretary by any member of the national secretary shall notify with notice the state committee.

Second—When such charges are so, the national secretary shall notify with notice the state committees and the national committeemen from the state furnishing a copy of charges so charved.

Third—The national secretary shall hereupon obtain statements of the facts in the case from both sides within thirty days and forthwith submit the same tet members of the national committee.

Fourth—On the majority vote of the members of the national committee sustaining such charges such state shall cease to be an integral part or subdivision of the Socialist party of America; all such decisions, however, shan be submitted to a referendum to the party membership including the state in question.

Barnes moved to strike out the word "breasters" Making services of the the order of the second of the

Berger then moved adoption of resolution.

Barnes moved to strike out the word
"hereafter." Motion carried.

Resolution then adopted as amended.

Mills, for organization committee, then
recad sections 7 and 8 of report of which
were adopted.

Report as a whole was then adopted
as follows:

Eighth—That upon the organization of
four or more locals in any unorganized
state or territory the national secretary
shall call a state convention, when officially concurred in by a referendum vote
of the membership of such state or territory, for, the purpose of perfecting the
state organization and shall notify such
locals to nominate temporary chairman

locals to nominate temporary chairman and time and place of holding said con-vention, all of which shall be a part of the referendum as above provided. The temporary chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of

temporary chairman shall be furnished with a list of the respective locals and of the national secretary. Only persons so certified shall be eligible to participation in such conventions.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

The same was adopted unanimously and upon request ordered so recorded in the minutes.

Resolution on Trades Unions.

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty cooperation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the commit

own space of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trades unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement; the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

N. A. RICHARDSON, VICTOR L. BERGER, WM. MAHONEY, J. MAHLON BARNES. (Continued Next Week

DEADWOOD, S. D.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 24, 190.

Editor, A. L. U. Journal—At the last meeting of the Deadwood American Labor Union, No. 232, on Wednesdry night, January 21, there was quite a little excitoment over the Hub Clothing Company of Deadwood not living up to the agreement they signed, and committees had been to see the manager and he paid no attention to them. It was reported to the Minars' Union, No. 14, and both unions took action on it at once. His cards were taken from him, and it is called the unfair store and advertised as such to the public.

We don't propose to let any one task out on.

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Laborers You people who create ALL the wealth and receive ose. First of thack for your services, are the fellows I am catering o. My line of business is selling watches; and for a watch novement your brother workman gets \$1.90 for producing, rou have to pay from \$50 to \$15 for the same movement. I can't save you sait this excess, which is customary to call 'legitimate(')' profit', but I can save you from \$60 to \$60 per cent. You pay your local dealers from \$13 to \$15 for a \$17-jewel. tampden up-to-date movement, (fitted in a screw back and evel \$1 or 4-ounce silverine case, that I sell at \$2.50. Any satch made at proportionately the same price.

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#### ANACONDA NOTES.

The school teachers of Anaconda and vicinity are organizing for mutual protection.

The Teamsters' and Stablemen's Union are demanding that after February 10th no orders be taken for delivery after 5 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays and days preceding bolidays, when orders shall not be taken for delivery after 7 p. m. The Central Council has endorsed the demand and most of the prominent merchants have announced their willingness to comply

The painters and decorators bave announced that after April 1st, 1903, pay day shall be weekly and the wage scale uniform at \$4.50 per day.

Mill and Smeltermen's Union No 117, A. L. U., turned out in force to accompany the remains of John Bennett, an honored member, to its last resting place in Odd Fellows' cemetery. Brother Bennett was known as an upright, honest man.

Dan Storran, a well known stationary engineer, has, by death, sustained the loss of his-faithful and loving wife. Mr. Storran has the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends in his bereavement.

The Socialist debate between Steward and Tolan, young lawyers, and Comrades Lawson and Riordan, Socialists, takes place at Turner hall on the evening of February 19, 1903.

The Teamsters' Union of this city is building up in first-class style. They are getting some first-class workers into their organization. The boys are up and doing.

The Carpenters' Union are about to close a deal. They are going to own a two-story building on Commercial street between Oak and Cherry. It is a splendid brick building. They will alter it and fit it up so that the other labor organizations can use it for a meeting place.

The first meeting of the Socialist school was held Friday evening, January 30. The first lesson to debate on was the "National Platform of the Socialists." The meeting was a grand success. The school met again Sunday evening, February 1, 1903.

American Labor Union

OF ITS MEMBERS AND CALCULATED TO ADMANCE MUSTEM CONTION

LABOR UNION

R. S NO. 28

CONKLIN

#### Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 1 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins 

The Wolf and the Crane

A wolf, having a bone stuck in his throat, hired a crane for a large sum, to put her head into his throat, and draw out the bone. When the crane had extracted the bone, and demanded the promised payment, the wolf, grinning and grinding his teeth, exclaimed: "Why, you have surely already a sufficient recompense, in having been permitted to draw out your head in safety from the mouth and jaws of a wolf."

In serving the wicked expect no reward, and be thankful if you escape injury for your pains.

A capitalist having a great desire

McDONALD IN IDAHO.

Impressive Labor Speech Delivered by the President of the A. L. U.

Idaho Falls, Jan. 31, 1903.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal. President Daniel McDonald, of Butte, paid us a visit in Idaho Falls Saturday night, Jan. 31, and held a public meeting. He told us more about the labor movement than we ever knew before. His talk was interesting, instructive, effective and impressive. He touched the working boys in the right place, and made just the kind of a talk we needed, and as a re-

today than ever before. On Sunday afternoon President Mc-Donald held another meeting and organized with fifty-three charter members, and this union will have twice this number inside of three months.

sult there are more union men here

President McDonald left here for Montpeller the following Monday morning with the aim in view of organizing another union there, and we feel reasonably confident that he will be successful if he gives them the same kind of a talk he gave us. We all wish him success. Yours fraternally,

H. R. CLARK, Secretary

Organized at Idaho Falls.

Editor, A. L. U. Journal-Pursuant to a call to organize a local union at this place, President McDonald of the A. L. U. arrived on Saturday, Jan. 31, and was met at the depot by Brother Dan Sweeney and the writer, who escorted him to the Brooks House. The afternoon was occupied in introducing him around and getting acquainted with the brothers. In the evening a large audience greeted him at Chamberlain's ball, and listened to a stirring address for an hour and a half. Everybody was well pleased, judging from the applause. Sunday, February 1, at 2 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall a labor union was organized with 53 charter members. Bro. McDonald explained the objects and aims of the order, after which the following officers were elected: President, James

to go to the United States senate, hired a worker for a small sum to work on his railroad. While the latter was coupling some cars the engineer started ahead suddenly and threw him under the wheels, causing him to lose his left leg. When the worker went to the capitalist and demanded some recompense, the capitalist, grinning, replied: "My courts and judges have decided that your loss is merely the result of a fellow servant's negligence. . I have nothing to do with It."

In working for capitalism expect no recompense for injuries and be thankful if you escape with your life.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Wierman; vice president, A. F. Boula; corrsponding secretary, Gus-Carlson; financial secretary, E. Q. Brainard; treasurer, Henry Nagle; guide, B. A. Jenne; past president, George Weiderman. Installation of the officerselect and instruction in the secret works followed the election. No. 330 is well equipped for work in the battle now on for industrial freedom. We have also organized a Carpenters' Union with 25 charter members.

Yours fraternally, H. R. CLARK.

Montpelier, Idaho, Union.

Montpellar, Idaho, Feb. 4, 1903. President Dan McDonald of the American Labor Union was in Montpelier Tuesday night, February 3, and organized a labor union which started off with 52 charter members. The wage-earners of the town are much interested in its growth and success, and we are going to push the work until we have succeeded in unionizing the entire town. Unionism is a new thing in this section of the country, but we can see many good results that can be brought about through its application as put forth by Brother McDonald. The following

officers were elected: President, M. MacB. Thomson; vice president, George Allen; past president, J. Bryan; secretary, Cnas. Schmid; treasurer, V. G. Ricketts.

The organization is named Montpelier Labor Union. We held an open public meeting, which was more than a success. It was the first of its kind ever held here.

Fraternally,

A. L. U.

Hagerty in British Columbia. At the opera house in Nelson, B. C., on Friday evening, January 30, a large and thoroughly representative audience assembled to hear Rev. Father Hagerty lecture on "Industrial Un"

ionism. His worship, Mayor Rose, presided. The audience enjoyed one of the most eloquent and forcible lectures ever delivered in this city.

## Knox Hats

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Wear Them

World's Best

Best Dressers **Wear Them** 

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Agents in Butte

## Banister's Fine Shoes

The Best Shoes Made for Men



The Best Shoes Made for Men

All Styles, Sizes and Widths

## Hennessy

Big Store, Main and Granite Sts., Butte

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE SPEAKS.

"Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organizations."

"We consider the trades union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement produced by the economic forces, and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each o fthe two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity."

## THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

#### Member Executive Board Hughes Says: A. F. of L. Shoe Workers' Union Protects Scabs as Against Union Men

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 6, 1902.

Ed American Labor Union Journal.

The Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, A. L. U., was visited at their regular meeting in that city last Monday night and was found to be at horoughly progressive orbravely battling for true union principles agaist the scab organization that locked out the union brothers of the United Brewery Workmen in that city last spring. The chairman, Brother Wm. P. White, is an active, aggressive man and a splendid presiding officer. This union is sure to have a highly successful career, and its members are interesting themselves in a movement to erganize other unions in that city and the state of Ohio into the A. L. U.

Tuesday afternoon I was extended the courtesy of the floor by the National Convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America, which is in splendid, aggressive and progressive organization still holds a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the great majority of the delegates make no concealment of their friendship for the A. L. U. and their hatred for the reactionary policy of Gomperism. I met the larg-er number of the delegates personally and they send expressions of good will and thanks to the A. L. U. and the Western Federation of Miners for the Western Federation of Miners for the efforts our Western organisa-tions have made in helping them to establish their union label. They al-so loudly condemned Gompers for or-ganizing scabs in Colorado where A. L. U. men were on strike. Gompers and his political clique in the A. F. of L. are trying to break the force of this splendid organization just, be-cause they cannot shape its policy after their own reactionary methods of playing into the hands of capital-

ism through the "physic" federation and their efforts to keep the workers in darkness on the economic and political questions of the day. Gompers' act in having the engineers lock out the union brewery workmen in Cincinnati last year was one of the most au acts in the history of the American labor movement, and was done for the sole purpose of breaking up this splendid industrial organization into numerous internationals of the separate crafts of brewery workers, so that each time Gompers pulled the string the union would have to jump. Everywhere one goes here in the East there is dissatisfaction with Gomperism; the workers are getting onto his schemes for deliver-Ing them into the hands of capitalism and he will have to change his methods or he will hear something drop.

The rottenness of organizing scabs in Colorado is paralleled here in Lynn, where the United Boot and Shoe Workers of the A. F. of L. are filling the places of independent labor union strikers with imported strike breakers whom they guarantee wages out of their own treasury and take into their "union." The independent unions here are classes of workers-cutters, heel and counter workers, lady stitchers, etc.-whom the U. B. & S. W. U. has never had jurisdiction over. Yet they are good, progressive or-ganizations, battling for the principles of unionism, and should have the support of all true union labor bodies. Nevertheless, when they went out on strike to better their conditions the Boot and Shoe Workers took up the fight against them and are now try-ing to import strike-breakers to take their places. A few have been brought in, but most of them were incompetent workmen who could not

attempts of the employing class to import Pinkerton thugs in times of trouble, but for an alleged "labor" man to do so is something new. To explain, I will append a local newspaper clipping, which is a true account of the situation here for one day, just as an eye-opener. Here it

"Lynn, Feb. 5 .- After the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union cutters (strikebreakers) came from work tonight and had had supper, they held a meeting behind closed doors at their headquarters, where the reply of Mayor Eastham to President Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in regard to additional protection for the imported workmen was discussed at "What resulted from the discussion

is not made public, but it is believed that some sort of an understanding was reached as to their future action, and it is rumored that hereafter the men will be armed. Color is given to this report by the fact that there has been a sudden boom in the firearms market, six dealers reporting the sale of 150 revolvers during the day.

"The meeting was the result of a demand President Tobin made upon Mayor Eastham today. He told Mr. Eastham that unless the city afforded more police protection the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union would employ

agencies to get it.

"The policemen are doing their duty, said Mr. Eastham. If you will only keep your men out of the barrooms and keep them from seeking trouble, there will be no difficulty; but I do not propose to have them invite assault and then appeal to the police to protect them from the effects of their words and actions. Let me say right here that I shall not manetism

o could not defective agency in the city."

The independent unions have the sympathy of the public, and Tobinism

and Gomperism are condemned on all sides. A point in case was the big bail given here for the striking lady stitchers last hight. Over 8,000 tickdesstlonok:, shrdlu cmfwyp vbgkqji ets were sold, and the gallery and floor of the big Odd Fellows' hall was packed and jammed until dancing was practically rendered out of the

The "interesting" part of this fight down here is that Tobin gives the B. & S. W. U. stamp to all factories that will use it, regardless of the scale of wages that is being paid, and signs a contract with the factory that leaves the question of wages to be settled after the house has been "unionized," and contains the following remarks.

"Fourth. It is mutually agreed that the union will not cause or sanction any strike, and that the employer will not lock out his employes while this agreement is in force. All questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be mutually agreed upon, shall be submitted to ...... The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon the employer, the

union and the employes.
"Pith The union agrees to assist the employer in procuring competent shoe workers to fill the places of any employes who refuse to abide by section FOUR of this agreement or who may withdraw or be expelled from the Boot and Shoe Workers'

It will be seen by this remarkable agreement that Tobin proposes to kill off all independent organizations by filling their places when they go on

